

## Three-to-two vote by miners for £6 pay rise limit

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## South Wales and Scotland say 'No'

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BALLOT RESULTS		
Region	For	Against
Yorkshire	22,555	21,604
North	14,878	13,280
Scotland	6,385	8,898
South Wales	11,953	11,132
Midlands	7,448	8,281
North	5,181	5,181
South	4,046	4,046
East	2,700	2,700
West	2,210	2,210
London	2,079	2,079
London	3,020	3,020
London	1,758	1,758
London	2,018	2,018
London	1,111	1,111
London	1,587	1,587
London	840	840
London	544	544
London	480	480
London	380	380
London	208	208

## Five injured as bomb explodes in Oxford St

Five people were injured when a bomb exploded in the doorway of a shop in Oxford Street, London, last night. Fire engines and ambulances went to the building, near St Giles' Circus, and police sealed off the area while officers above the shop were searching in case anyone was trapped inside. The explosion occurred shortly after a bomb warning had been telephoned to The Sun newspaper. A man with an Irish accent telephoned the newspaper switchboard from a call box with a warning. He said: "A bomb has been planted in Peter Brown's shop, Oxford Street. It will go off in five minutes."

## Detectives in Caterham bomb inquiry search for two men with Northern Ireland accents

Police throughout Britain were searching last night for two men with Northern Irish accents, after the public house bombing on Wednesday at Caterham. Eleven people were still in hospital yesterday, three having lost limbs. Chief Supt Walter Simmons, head of Surrey CID and the man in charge of the force's 50-man bomb squad, said that the bombing had not been entirely unexpected. The blast, caused by a 7lb bomb with a timer being placed under a seat, "May have had an Irish connection," he said. Detectives visited homes near by and interviewed soldiers at Caterham Barracks, who had crowded the dance floor of the Caterham Arms before the explosion burst the discotheque's roof and walls. Known Republican sympathisers in England were visited and Birmingham Police Scotland Yard, the Special Branch and the Royal Ulster Constabulary were immediately brought into the operation. Two senior Surrey officers flew to Belfast.



Forensic scientists sifting debris at the Caterham Arms yesterday.

## Ulster fears 'sell-out' over talks

The political turmoil in Northern Ireland yesterday increased fears by Roman Catholic and Protestant politicians about alienating their supporters by holding private talks. Although the Catholic lower party meetings are understood to have made no progress towards a compromise over power sharing, voters on both sides suspect that a "sell-out" is being arranged behind closed doors at Stormont.

At Redhill General Hospital, where the victims were taken, Miss Mary Coleman, aged 21, a nurse from Redhill, sat up in bed and described the explosion. "I saw one man without his leg; there was blood everywhere and people screaming. What satisfaction can they get from doing this?" she asked. The worst mutilated victim was a young soldier, one of 10 in hospital, Guardsman Paul Thomas, aged 20, who was about to leave the Army next week after five years' service. Both his legs were amputated as well as one arm. Yesterday his wife, who has a six-week-old baby, and his father came from Neath to see him. Surgeons hope that eventually he may be able to move about again on artificial limbs.

## Claycard raise its rest rate

Claycard has decided to raise its rates for its claycard holders. The first since it was set up in 1966, from a flat rate of 1.5 to 2 per cent per equivalent to an annual 18.32 per cent. Access is raising rates from October 6, and will not go up until 1976.

## Mr Callaghan to test left-wing strength

Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, will test the left-wing strength of the Labour Party in the Irish Republic, indicated yesterday that he intends to challenge left-wingers in the management committee of his constituency Labour Party, Cardiff, South-East, who are critical of the Government's policies. He has let local party officials know that if the dissenters mount a campaign and get a majority in the management committee against him he will resign as Foreign Secretary and as an MP. Furthermore, he would stand for Parliament again in the constituency and if successful would apply to take the Labour Whip again in the Commons. In that way, in the unlikely circumstances envisaged, Mr Callaghan would demonstrate his contempt for his critics and show that an MP is primarily answerable to the electorate, and not to a minority who may get control of a local party. Some Labour MPs and party officials believe that Mr Callaghan, who is treasurer of the Labour Party, is over-reacting to a comparatively minor revolt in the constituency party, led by Mr Andrew Price, aged 28, a lecturer and a former officer of the Young Socialists. It came to light after Mr Price had written to the Western Mail stating that 14 members of the management committee had signed a letter to the party at Newham, North-East, supporting its decision to drop Mr Price as a candidate for the constituency. Mr Price, Minister for Overseas Development, as Labour candidate at the next election. Later, in interviews, Mr Price made it plain that he opposed Mr Callaghan on a variety of issues, including the Clay card, membership of the European Community, and the MPs association with the Julian Hodge Commercial Bank of Wales. Mr Callaghan has told his party officials that he wants to know if there is a serious movement of dissent in the party. In a statement issued through Transport House yesterday he said: "It is true that two or three members of the management committee of the Cardiff South-East Labour Party have gone on record publicly that they are against the anti-inflation policies of the Government and the TUC General Council. But when the vote comes to be taken in the management committee we shall see how much dissent there really is."

## Parachute gendarmes fly to Corsica after riots

The two senior officials responsible to the French Government for Corsica have been relieved of their posts. This was announced in Paris tonight after a night of rioting in Bastia in which one policeman was killed and 16 injured. The Ministry of the Interior announced that a squadron of parachute gendarmes from Mont de Marsan, South-West France, were being dispatched to "help to maintain public order in Corsica". The ministry said that "at present" there was no intention to send any Army units. Last night's rioting came immediately after the banning by the Cabinet of the leading Corsican autonomist movement, Action for the Renaissance of Corsica (A.R.C.). M Gabriel Gilly, the prefect, and M Jacques Guerin, the sub-prefect, have been at the centre of the rapidly worsening situation in Corsica which was critically ill last night with an hour today by President Giscard d'Estaing with M Chirac, the Prime Minister, and M Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior. The two officials have been criticised both by the police engaged in fighting the violence and by responsible Corsican figures for not handling the crisis with greater skill. The new Prefect for Corsica named tonight is Jean Riocci, a Corsican himself. The policeman shot dead apparently by masked snipers firing from houses in a main square, and the injured were members of the CRS anti-riot squads. They had been sent to defend the sub-prefecture which was earlier assailed with stones and bottles. There are now some 2,000 mainland CRS and gendarmes on the island.

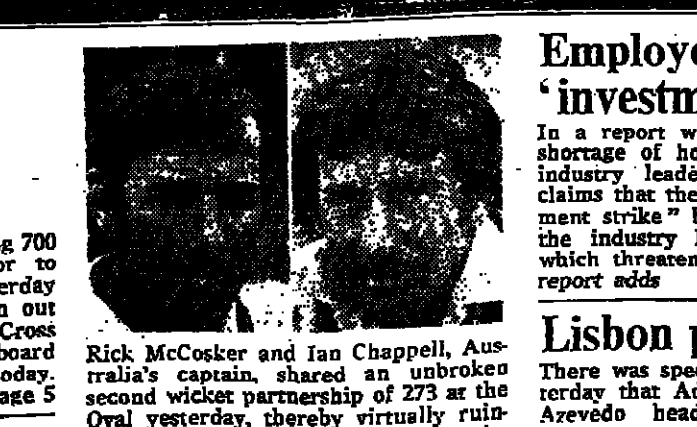
## Wife of atomic scientist held in South Africa

South Africa's security police have detained the wife of one of the country's leading nuclear scientists. Mrs Clara Rhom, the wife of Dr Herman Rhom, who works for South Africa's Atomic Energy Board, has been held under the Terrorism Act, police confirmed today. No explanation for her detention has been given, and Dr Rhom has so far declined to comment. However, her arrest is being associated with the detention of Mr Breyten Breytenbach, the Afrikaans writer and member of the National Union of South African Students. Mr Breytenbach, who lived in self-imposed exile in Europe, was detained last week when he tried to enter the country under an assumed name.

There are growing signs that French public opinion, suddenly confronted by the violent turn of events in the island, is beginning to question whether the obvious need to reassess its attitude towards a French department should not be accompanied by steps of a political nature. These might take account of regional sentiment and so cut the ground from under the autonomist groups who seem to be increasingly gaining the sympathy of the younger generation in Corsica. Photograph: Reuters. Leading article, page 12.

## Large ship run of food

A cargo ship carrying 700 tonnes of food for the Portuguese Timor has been completely run out of food. The ship had completely run out of food and was docked today. The ship had completely run out of food and was docked today.



Rick McCosker and Ian Chappell, Australia's captain, shared an unbroken second-wicket partnership of 273 at the Oval yesterday, thereby virtually ruining England's chance of levelling the four-match series. Chappell scored 142, his 13th Test century, and McCosker 126, his first. John Woodcock, page 8

## Employers deny an 'investment strike'

In a report which highlights a grave shortage of home order engineering industry leaders have denied union claims that there has been an "investment strike" by companies. Profits in the industry have fallen to a level which threatens future prosperity, the report adds. Page 15

## Lisbon power fight

There was speculation in Portugal yesterday that Admiral José Pinheiro de Azevedo head of the Navy, might emerge as a compromise figure to replace General Gonçalves as Prime Minister. Page 5

## Bomb explodes as troop plane takes off

A bomb exploded in front of a taxine Argentine Air Force transport aircraft today, setting it on fire with 114 troops on board, military sources said. Estimates of those killed range from four to 15 and more than 90 were said to be injured. The bomb placed in a drain on the runway went off 60 yards ahead of the big American-built Hercules C130 as it gathered speed for take-off. The pilot slammed on the brakes but the four-engine aircraft was enveloped in flames. On board were troops who had been fighting Marxist guerrillas in the mountains round this north-western city and who were returning to their units. Military authorities threw a cordon around the Benjamin Matienzo Airport, which stands on the edge of Tucuman city. Columns of smoke could still be seen two hours after the blast.—Reuters & UPI.

## Beat to press

Four Party proposals could lead to the press in Britain, writes, chairman of the Press says in a foreword to the annual report. Page 3

## British Airways turn in loss of £9.4m

British Airways made a net loss of £9.4m in the financial year 1974-75 after a profit of £16.6m in the previous year. In the annual report yesterday the chairman views the current year as "very difficult". Page 15

## Stonehouse plans

Mr John Stonehouse, MP, who spent three hours of his first day of freedom from prison yesterday working on his defence with his solicitor, said he planned to arrange a meeting with his constituency Labour party. Page 2

## Mr de Valera

Mr Eamonn de Valera, former president of the Irish Republic, was still very weak in a nursing home near Dublin yesterday. His condition was said to be causing much concern. He is 92.

## Insurance market

Insurance market made record £92m in 1972 (its accounts are three years in arrears). Profits, however, are expected to be "bad" and those for 1974 "bad". Page 15

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## HOME NEWS

## Bishop's warning on priest offering Mass in old form

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs  
Correspondent

A head-on clash seemed inevitable yesterday between the Roman Catholic Church authorities and Father Oswald Baker, parish priest of Downham Market, Norfolk, after his bishop had issued what amounted to public criticism of him.

Father Baker has refused to accept changes in the form of the Roman Catholic Mass. His numerous supporters, inside and outside his parish, have been mounting a skilful publicity campaign on his behalf, culminating in a day of protest on Saturday, which will include demonstrations and a High Mass in the parish church.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, the Right Rev Charles Grant, said that "any public Mass in the Tridentine rite offered on Saturday will be against the specific wishes of the bishop". Father Baker refused to say Mass in any form other than the Tridentine rite, and is said by his parishioners to believe that any other form of Mass is invalid, an opinion some of them share.

In spite of the bishop's statement, preparations were continuing yesterday for Saturday's protests, which the organisers, a group of parishioners calling themselves the "1570 Society", have described as a pilgrimage. Mr Raymond Beaver, who organises publicity on behalf of the 1570 Society, said groups of supporters were expected from as far afield as Durham and London, and that several other Roman Catholic priests would be present at the High Mass.

The Tridentine rite has been officially abolished for the Roman Catholic Church's public worship, and the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales issued an instruction to all priests in the country earlier this year to obey the new rules. Mr Grant, in his statement yesterday, pointed out that he was "only putting into practice the clear policy of the Bishops' Conference". The Tridentine rite, which goes back to 1570, is invariably in Latin and includes prayers that have been either revised or dropped in the new form of Mass. In Britain the new form of Mass is almost always said in English.

The trouble at Downham Market has been simmering for some time, and Father Baker's views were well known both to Mr Grant and to his auxiliary bishop, the Right Rev Alan Clark.

Downham Market had become a rallying point for Roman Catholics in Norfolk who objected to changes in the

Mass, and the regular weekly congregations, which usually total about a hundred, have included many people who live outside the area covered by Father Baker's parish of St Dominic. The 1570 Society claims that St Dominic's is the last Roman Catholic parish church in England to refuse to adopt the new Mass, which one local Roman Catholic referred to as "sacriligious blasphemy", and a "parody of the true Mass".

Mr Grant took advantage of an expansion in the neighbouring district of East Dereham to propose new parish boundaries, which would have entailed reducing the status of St Dominic's from a church to a chapel-of-ease under the administration of a different parish priest. Father Baker volunteered to continue to serve at St Dominic's as an assistant priest stationed in Downham Market. The bishop, it is understood, then raised the question of his exclusive use of the old form of Mass.

Authoritative sources stated yesterday that if Father Baker agreed to comply with the new regulations for worship he would be offered an equivalent post in the diocese to the one he held. Otherwise he would be allowed to retire, and provision would be made for his housing and other needs. Those who know Father Baker commented that he would comply. Mr Beaver said that if the only available Sunday Mass were in the new form, he himself would cease to attend church altogether and probably other parishioners would do the same.

When a deputation of parishioners tried to see Mr Grant, they found that both he and Mr Grant were on holiday. They told the vicar general of the diocese, Canon F. Diamond, that they would make the matter public knowledge unless the matter was dropped, and they later approached local and national newspapers, declaring that Father Baker was being dismissed from his post for using the Tridentine rite.

That led to hundreds of messages of support from all over the country and from overseas, according to Mr Beaver, and it was decided to stage a day of protest.

Before the two bishops returned, and Mr Grant made his statement yesterday, Mr Beaver had told me that he hoped the authorities would back down. But one source close to Mr Grant commented that there was now no room for compromise, and a conflict was inevitable. It appears that the regulations enforcing the new Mass have the status of canon law, and Father Baker could be disciplined or even unfrocked for disobeying them.

## Pit inquiry told of 'sparking' exhaust fan

From Ronald Kershaw  
Barnsley

An electric fan that gave off fiery orange sparks, and record books that were not completed in accordance with statutory requirements were the points of interest at the resumed inquiry at Barnsley yesterday into the Houghton Main colliery explosion on June 12, in which five men died.

Evidence was given that from the time an exhaust fan in the disaster area was reported as "sparking", and was switched off from June 3 to June 10 no action was taken to repair it. Mr Alec Barton, an underground fitter sent to repair the fan, said he did not make out a written report that work on the fan had not been completed. He said, "we would not be here today if I had done".

Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' president, suggested that there had been a record book of all electrical and mechanical departments at the colliery. Mr Eric Carver, an air measurer, said he reported to the ventilation officer that the fan had been stopped. It was still not working on June 6 and on June 10 when he examined it.

Mr William Forrest, for the National Coal Board, asked Mr John Brian Smith, a foreman fitter, if he was aware that he was required by law to enter in a record book of all electrical and mechanical departments at the colliery. Mr Smith admitted that several pages of the book were blank.

The inquiry continues.

## Soldier who ran away may leave the Army

By a Staff Reporter

Private Alexander Saville, aged 21, whose father complained of brutality at an army camp after he ran away, is to receive 10 days' extra duty for going absent. He may then leave the Army.

No disciplinary action is to be taken against NCOs who were accused of kicking and punching recruits. Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Piggott, commanding officer at Basingstoke depot, Cambridgeshire, said after an investigation. But all instructors had been warned not to make physical contact that might be misconstrued by recruits.

The incidents concerned had been greatly exaggerated and distorted, he said. A second soldier from the platoon who went absent and returned had been given a written warning. There was no evidence that two others who were still absent had complaints of ill treatment.

## Postal curb by Guernsey

Guernsey's Post Office Board is clamping down on businesses that take advantage of its 4p minimum letter rate to the United Kingdom to route mail through the island.

Mr Pessino Saintangelo, president of the board, said yesterday that one firm had been notified that Guernsey's Post Office would not handle its mail if the practice continued and it might be liable for arrears in lost revenue to the United Kingdom Post Office.

## MP is banned from driving

Mr William Rees-Davies, MP for Thanet, West of Victoria Square, Westminster, was banned from driving for three and a half years and fined £80, with £28.51 costs at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday. He admitted driving with excess alcohol in his blood in Chelsea early on March 13.

The court was told that he had four other motoring convictions since he was fined and banned for a year for driving with excess alcohol in December, 1970.

## Disabled plea to minister

Mr Morris, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Disabled, was met by protesting members of the Disabled Drivers' Action Group when he visited a hospital at Taunton, Somerset, yesterday. The group wants mini cars to replace the three-wheelers which it says are unsafe.

Mr Morris told them of the new government scheme to give mobility allowances to disabled people.

## Dental gas theft

Dennis Wright, aged 23, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, pleaded guilty at Luton yesterday to stealing three cylinders of nitrous oxide gas from a hospital after discovering that it stopped his toothache. He was fined £50.

## National laziness

An essay on science, culture and national laziness by Michael Fores is published today in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*. It is also a report of the views of Sir Alex Smith, a leading polytechnic director, on the distortion of the university ideal.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION

## New studies may hold key to how brain works

From Pearce Wright  
and Robert Parker  
Guildford

Encouraging developments in a line of brain research that could hold one of the keys to a better understanding and treatment of mental illness were described by Professor G. Horn, Professor of Anatomy and Head of Department, Medical School, Bristol University, at a meeting yesterday of the psychology section.

He said the astonishing thing was that in the mid-twentieth century we knew so much about the nature of the organ that controlled behaviour, and on which we based our thoughts and perceptions. It was disturbing to realize because if the system did not function properly one got mental illness.

In his lecture on "The neural basis of memory", Professor Horn spoke of the biological changes that take place in the brain in the process of learning and the storage of memories. He said that the brain is a storehouse of information that forms memories.

Recent work showed how certain nerve cells of the brain appear to grow larger during the learning phase, and in the process of developing memory. Attempts to demonstrate conclusively that those physical changes in the central nervous system were in fact the basis of memory were difficult.

Work which has shown that the brain communicates with each other. It has been known for some time that an intricate task can be carried out with one hand, the other being behind the back, and for the

process to be repeated easily with the second hand afterwards.

Information is transferred from the side controlling the first hand to the side controlling the other. If the two halves of the brain are disconnected, as in some accidents and diseases, the exchange does not take place.

But the reasons for that phenomenon cannot be explored in tissue cultures in the laboratory. Evidence has to be gleaned painstakingly from observations of whole animals.

However, studies of tissues indicate the part of the brain undergoing important biological changes at the same time as changes in memory processes are being formed.

Investigations by a group with Professor Horn have measured the amount of new protein absorbed in that growth of nerve cells in the brain. Sensitive new methods of analysis have enabled the scientists to pinpoint the area most active in the process. But elaborate additional tests are necessary to determine whether that development of nerve cells is directly connected with learning and memory or other circumstances.

Other research has shown that under conditions of stress, when adrenaline is released, changes may occur in the brain, triggered by production of the hormone.

Professor Horn was confident that the latest work would extract the essential data from all the variables to arrive at an understanding. That was important because the brain is a complex system, and the health services.

## How Britain could survive food shortage

Britain could feed her population from her own fields in a world food shortage, Dr H. C. Pereira, Chief Scientist, Ministry of Agriculture, said. But he drew attention to the difficulties of sustaining the agricultural growth that had occurred between 1950 and 1970 and to the even greater dilemma facing developing countries.

Increased yields of crops and livestock in the United Kingdom of 40 per cent between the 1950s and 1970s were made in spite of the fact that 60,000 acres of land a year was lost to roads and building development, he said.

The "increases arose from scientific research being translated into farming practice. Agriculture was so complex that advances in five main areas of research and development had to succeed simultaneously. The world's food supplies would not be adequate to support the advances that had also been achieved in developing countries, which had the largest and most rapidly expanding population.

The first and most important increase was in the area of nutrition for crops and livestock. Improved nutrition needed improved plants and livestock. The breeding of new varieties and strains had been important. Another advance was in the control of pests and diseases. Next was progress in weed control. Finally came developments in the application of greatly increased power to farming operations.

Rises in world oil prices raised grave difficulties. While tractors in the fields were the visible evidence of the power used on the farm, they consumed only one seventh of the fuel. The rest went almost equally to fertilisers and to drying and storage of crops.

Although Britain would be self-sufficient, it would mean a sharply altered diet with a greatly reduced consumption of meat and an increased use of cereals, potatoes and vegetables. Nevertheless this assessment of basic self-sufficiency in foodstuffs depended on continued supply from overseas of two important commodities. One was the whole of Britain's supplies of phosphatic fertilizers. The other was fuel, both for farms and for processing machinery, and for the manufacture of both nitrogenous fertilizer and crop protection chemicals.



Dr Pereira: Britain could feed herself.

## WEST EUROPE

## President Leone to take part in tackling Italy's crisis

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, Aug 28

President Leone today publicly discussed the possibility of intervening personally to try to pull Italy out of its crisis, which he clearly considers as much psychological as political and economic.

He has in mind a message to Parliament pointing out the serious situation the country is in, and appealing for urgent action before it is too late.

The President spoke of his anxiety in a long conversation published today with Signor Michele Telo, a deputy editor of *Corriere della Sera*.

"There is almost a spirit of defeat," he said. "There is an increasing lack of confidence. There is too much scepticism. Can I keep silent at this difficult moment?"

This question pinpoints the President's difficulty. Does the Italian constitution permit a President to express opinions and make suggestions to politicians, or should he remain largely a figurehead?

A number of experts believe the constitution permits the President to stimulate and guide where necessary. But when President Leone has expressed views, some politicians have objected that it is his duty to remain aloof.

This was the reaction when he had suggested that the constitution might be modified to make the political system work better.

President Leone, himself an eminent lawyer, strongly believes in a more active presidency. "I defend my right to express myself," he said. "I am not at the Quirinale to make thousands of signatures, many of which have no substantial significance, or to attend celebrations and congresses."

The President's suggested message to Parliament was only a somewhat slim precedent. A predecessor, the late Signor

Antonio Segni, at Parliament requested form of the constitution which he gained, an act of laws governing dency, which he did.

A message by Leone in a moment of crisis would have far-reaching and implicit sources close to the President. He had seen the interview a "trial balloon" to test before making such a move.

President Leone concerned about Italy's condition that he is the capital when a life came almost to a standstill during the August period. He had with ministers, ch armed forces, police and other prominent figures.

Behind this move sudden change in political balance will be to the left in the elections; the Christian Democrat economic situation; the railways; the people were returning to the railways.

At the same time, it is concerned with the European Community. Leone cannot be first in the "countries", he said.

"We must... temptation to me hegemony", he said referring to the Franco-German axis.

It is becoming difficult for a country to make itself heard in the European Community. The President at public services, strikes, life in the country, social survival; it on", he said.

## Denmark plans £385m to stimulate consumption

From Geoffrey Dodd  
Copenhagen, Aug 28

Denmark's minority government today announced plans to stimulate both public and private consumption in a 5,000 million kroner (about £385m) effort to stimulate the economy.

Danish VAT, at present 15 per cent, will be reduced for six months to give a 5 per cent reduction in retail prices on all goods and services, except new motor vehicles. The Government will increase its spending on construction and public works and provide assistance to industries and fisheries as well as more finance for export promotion. Revenue obtained through a compulsory savings scheme introduced by the previous Government will be released immediately.

"We want to give the economy a boost now, and then gear

down as international relations improve", Mr Jensen, the Prime Minister, said.

He said the stimulus because the payments were far in excess of the inflation rate considerably. It should create employment of about 50,000 and a heavy unemployment coming months.

Some of the measures operate for six months and the Government follow up with a long-term policy to stabilize the economy and costs.

During the week ment has outlined the other political attempted to meet their approval.

## Dutch barges end their blockade of ports

The Hague, Aug 28—A

three-day blockade of most of Holland's ports and waterways ended today as 2,000 bargemen dismantled barriers after winning a dispute with the Dutch Government. Hundreds of barges moved to allow seagoing ships to enter harbours.

The blockade ended after Mr Leo van Laak, the protest leader, told barge skippers they had achieved their main objective with Parliament's rejection of Government proposals which would have put hundreds of barges out of business by changing the complex freight allocation system.

Mr van Laak had to make a breakthrough by using force against the Government, but we can now be accepted as equal partners in discussions," Mr van Laak said.—Reuter.

## 2,000 gyps received by the Pope

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, Aug 28

Two thousand gyps had an audience of his summer at Castelgandolfo.

The gypsies had all over Western Europe Holy Year pilgrims, cluded the first gyp the dead in St Peter accompanied by a million, and later d and a multi-lingual St Peter's Square.

Today's audience tended to return to Pope made to a 50 ing 10 years ago. The audience compared gypsies and his disciples who had been wanderers in mirrored an aspect of life of Christ", he said.

## Burghers give Manneken mark of respectability

From Our Own Correspondent  
Brussels, Aug 28

After more than three centuries of precarious existence, Manneken-Pis, the small boy with the unabashed pose, has earned himself full respectability and a permanent place in Brussels.

Unlike the capital's other main tourist attraction, the magnificent Grand Place, the 2ft-high bronze statue and its surroundings have never been considered worthy of recognition as an ancient monument. But, after a long campaign by a society which calls itself the "Friends of Manneken-Pis", the local authorities have agreed to classify the statue, the fountain, the surrounding buildings and the surrounding buildings as a protected historic site.

The decision should bring an end to some of the indignities Manneken-Pis has suffered.

Fifty years ago, it was outlawed by an international league campaigning against public immorality. A year later a reproduction which was being sent from Belgium to the United States, was impounded by the customs. In more recent years, the statue has twice been damaged when it was searched from its plinth. Antwerp students removed it briefly as a rag stunt and on another occasion it had to be replaced by a replica when it disappeared for more than a year.



Manneken-Pis, as tourists see him.

The statue, which by a local sculptor, Duquesnoy, for 50 f 1619, used to provide inhabitants with the supplies. To the modestly famous Brussels have given Manneken-Pis with a of more than 200 suits.

The collection is in a museum a couple of yards away in the Grand to be aired about 20 year when an item is a special anniversary and celebrations.

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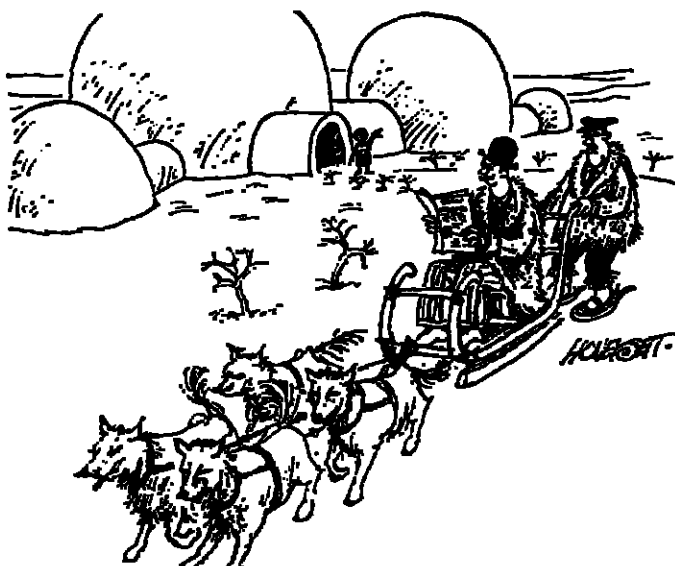
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# WEST EUROPE in verdict on Basques Unexpected day

Our Correspondent  
Lyon, Aug 28

A court martial near Burgos heard the case against Basques, one of whom, Antonio Garmendia, suffered permanent brain damage as a result of his arrest. He and Angel Otegui are on trial in connection with the fatal shooting of a member of the Basque Civil in the Basque country last year.

A verdict was expected to be announced tonight or tomorrow. A military prosecutor asked the court to sentence to death the two defendants. He admitted that evidence that Garmendia, the principal defendant, is mentally deficient as a result of being shot in the head, but he argued that this was not sufficient for acquittal.

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A French policeman fires on rioting Corsicans during disorders in Bastia on Wednesday night.

## Portuguese President booed by crowd

From Michael Knipe  
Lisbon, Aug 28

There was speculation in Portugal today that Admiral José Pinheiro de Azevedo, the head of the Navy, might emerge as a compromise figure to replace General Gonçalves as Prime Minister. President Costa Gomes was locked in conference with General Gonçalves and General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the commander of the Army, the security forces, who is the third member of the ruling triumvirate.

Last night the President received a hostile reception when he appeared with General Gonçalves at a mass demonstration by the newly formed Popular Revolutionary Front, a coalition of seven leftwing parties including the Communist Party.

General Gonçalves had been received rapturously by the crowd, and indeed, President Costa Gomes praised the formation of the front. He added, however: "Your united front is a first and important step. But it will only take on national dimensions if it is a platform that includes all other political forces essential to the construction of a new society."

This infuriated the crowd which erupted into a cacophony of hisses and boos. Several people threw up their arms shouting: "What sort of class struggle is this?"

The President emphasized three of the serious problems facing Portugal: completing the decolonization process; winning the battle of production; and creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

Referring to former settlers returning from Africa, he said: "I am a first and important step. But it will only take on national dimensions if it is a platform that includes all other political forces essential to the construction of a new society."

"Socialization process" was meeting grave difficulties in the battle for production. "There has been more imagination exercised in the necessary demolition of capitalist structures than in the reorganization of a productive system suitable for the transition to socialism," he said.

President Costa Gomes then called for tolerance. No society could be built on a basis of hatred and revenge, he said. "Any society, if it is going to last, must be based on humanity and love for one's fellow man."

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## OVERSEAS

### Ship with 700 refugees from Timor radios it has run out of food on way to Darwin

Darwin, Aug 28.—The master of the 550-ton cargo ship Macdill, crammed with refugees from Portuguese Timor, radioed today that the ship had run out of food on its way to Darwin.

Mr Allan Wilson, the Macdill's agent in Darwin, said the refugees would be hungry by the time the ship reached Darwin at 7 am tomorrow.

The ship left Dili, capital of Portuguese Timor, yesterday morning during a stormy sea. Captain Manuel Daggar, its master, explained that it carried about 720 refugees including about 480 Portuguese and 240 Chinese, crowded so densely on deck and in the hold that they could not be counted.

Captain Daggar's radio message said: "Require Red Cross to see if can bring food immediately on arrival on board as we have run out of food completely."

Mr Wilson, who described conditions on board the Macdill as "impossible", said the ship had food for the crew for 10 days when it left Dili. Officials in Darwin said that health and quarantine regulations would be waived when the Macdill arrived. The ship would berth immediately and the refugees would be taken to army barracks for food and rest before any checks were made.

Captain Daggar said in an earlier message that six of the refugees were seriously wounded. Several children had been killed on the docks at Dili as people scrambled on board, he said.

Mr Randall Riseley, an Australian engineer, who returned from Timor on board a Royal Australian Air Force aircraft, told reporters that about 2,000 people had died in the fighting.

Violence in the Portuguese territory began with clashes between two rival political groups, the leftist Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (Fretilin) and the Timor Democratic Union (UDT). Mr Riseley estimated that at least 500 people had died in Dili alone.

In Canberra today, Mr Douglas Anthony, the opposition National Country Party leader, urged that a joint Portuguese, Indonesian and Australian peace keeping force should be sent to Timor immediately.

He said he hoped military involvement would not be necessary. But he added: "It may require a joint police force to go in there immediately to stabilize the situation."

Mr Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister, later told Mr Anthony in Parliament that Australia was doing all it was asked to do to help the people

### Dr Kissinger says gap narrowing all the time

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Aug 28

Dr Kissinger admitted today that he was running out of adjectives to describe the progress of the three-way negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the United States. He had to fall back on the safe assertion that there had been a further narrowing of the gap before flying off to Alexandria to report on five hours of intensive talks with the Israeli ministerial team.

Apert from the disagreement on the number of early warning stations in the Sinai passes area, the subjects have not been disclosed. Some observers suspect they go beyond more technicalities.

The United States Secretary of State is still believed to be confident of being able to return home by September 2. He has suggested that it would save time if the agreement could be initialled simultaneously in Jerusalem and Alexandria. This might not be possible before Monday. Dr Kissinger is also hoping to fit in quick visits to Damascus and Riyadh.

Police took strong counter precautions today to head off a mass protest march against the proposed agreement by the Gush Emunim group. Supporters of the group arrived in cars and buses to join in a march from the Walling Wall to the National Convention Hall two miles away. Police prevented them marching through the crowded city shopping centre.

Anticipating the agreement, Israeli military correspondents are trying to trace the new lines in Sinai. Maariv prints a map based on what is known so far. Its correspondent says Israel's line will extend 225 miles from the Bardawil lagoon on the Mediterranean to Abu Rodeis. The line will move back to the east by about 16 miles in the northern sector of Sinai, by

six miles in the central sector and about three miles away from the shore of the Gulf of Suez in the south. If this proves to be accurate it will provide some surprises. Such a deep withdrawal in the northern sector was not expected. The withdrawal will also be about 16 miles in the area of the passes, but in the central sector opposite the big military and communications base of Bir Gafsa it will be less than eight miles.

The map shows that the Israel Army will retain control of dominating positions in the area of the passes. It will hold Jebel Giddi which commands the Giddi Pass, Um Hashiba and the surrounding area. Israel troops will be stationed only three miles from the electronic post at Um Hashiba.

Alexandria, Aug 28.—When he arrived here tonight, Dr Kissinger told reporters that the negotiations were not yet completely wrapped up but, the fact that he was returning to Israel tonight definitely indicates we are getting down to the wire.

President Sadat refused to be drawn into discussion on the possibility of opposition in the United States Congress to the agreement, saying that was a purely internal problem for the United States and "we must wait and see".

A senior official in the Kissinger party said he felt Congress would approve the dispatch of about 200 American civilians to monitor the ceasefire. But he predicted that Israel would be extremely reluctant to sign the proposed new agreement if Congress for some reason refused to send the civilian monitors to the Sinai.—Reuter.

Tyre, Lebanon, Aug 28.—Four Israeli fighter-bombers today bombed and rocked a Palestinian guerrilla base on the South Lebanese coast.

### Non-aligned may set up fund for raw materials

From Jane Monahan  
Lima, Aug 28

The non-aligned nations averted a clash of the Middle East issue yesterday when it was agreed to set up a special committee to formulate a statement acceptable to the majority.

The committee, officers of the Papia high command (the MPLA's military wing) and representatives of the district people's committees.

The Luanda newspaper Journal de Angola said today that officials of the MPLA and of a rival nationalist movement, the Union for Total Angolan Independence (Unita), were meeting in Luanda in an attempt to find "a common platform".

Quoting a Lisbon report the newspaper said that MPLA was represented by its former minister in the defunct Angolan Transitional Government, Mr Lopo de Nascimento, and Unita by his counterpart, Mr José Ndiye.

MPLA officials and Mr de Nascimento himself have repeatedly denied rumours of a possible MPLA-Unita link-up over the past weeks.

In Kinshasa reports said today that guerrillas of the Zaïre-supported National Front for the Liberation of Angola (NFLA) had seized control yesterday of a road junction at Lucala, 160 miles east of Luanda, after heavy fighting with MPLA troops.

This came after a reported FNLA surge southwards from the Dande river down the main road linking Luanda with Caxito, 32 miles away, in which Mr Holden Roberto, the FNLA president, was said to have taken command.

### Guerrillas executed in Luanda for murder

Luanda, Aug 28.—Six soldiers of the popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) were executed by firing squad in Luanda yesterday for murdering 11 people, including three children, on Saturday, the MPLA said.

It added that the men had been found guilty at a public trial by a tribunal composed of members of the MPLA central committee, officers of the MPLA high command (the MPLA's military wing) and representatives of the district people's committees.

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### Over lost on decimal points

Charles Hargrove  
Lyon, Aug 28

A symbolic squirrel on the steps of the French National Bank, with his promise store rest eggs, and which lures to attract a surprise large number of small rats, has turned out to be a fraud for the sake of a few francs.

Burton, of Bagneux, a suburb of Paris, had the idea during the summer holidays of luring through old family rats, and discovered his Savings Bank boy of 1925.

He says in a letter to France today: "I am a ward of the State (the river factor of the First World War) and another deposited in my account on that date the sum of 155 francs, the gratuity to be paid by the State on the day of my father."

Therefore went to Bagneux Office to withdraw the sum. It was a symbolic gesture rather than interest. I had to know what would be the value after so long of this indemnity for a soldier killed on active service."

He was deeply disappointed and hurt by the outcome. My father's sum on "was in 1975 worth only 6.77 francs". He thought there had been a mistake, and returned to the Post Office to ask for clarification. He was told the sum was correct, that he could not have a "breakdown" and that if he was not satisfied he could take up the matter with President Giscard d'Estaing.

"I can tell you I shall never collect the 6.77. I would be too ashamed. Rather, I shall have the advice I received framed, as a lesson."

France Soir did its own sums and wrote to the postmaster at Bagneux. His reply was that there had been no mistake. "This gentleman's surprise is a matter of decimals. If you look at the figures, you notice that he has increased his capital fourfold. The Post Office administration is not responsible for the transition (in 1960) from old to new francs (100 old being worth one new)."

"I can even tell you that, checking on his Savings Bank Book, his premiums have been credited. In 1968, he had 344 francs in his account. These became 3.44. In addition, for a long time, the interest on Savings Bank deposits was only 2.75 per cent.

Then it became 3 per cent in 1961, 4 per cent in 1963, 5.25 per cent in 1973, 6 per cent in 1974, and 7.5 per cent in January of this year. This explains the slow increase of his capital."

The postmaster ended his comments with this flourish: "The Savings Bank is perhaps not very generous, but you can assure your readers, it is honest."

France Soir caps this anecdote with the remark that if Madame Burton had bought gold in 1925 at the then price of 3.43 francs a gram, the capital placed in the Savings Bank which was the equivalent to 48 francs, would now be worth 1,120 francs.

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### Wiss to buy 72 American jet fighters

Our Correspondent  
Bern, Aug 28

Swiss Government has agreed to buy 72 American F-4E Phantom II fighter jets for £236m.

The decision was announced by the Swiss Government today. The Phantom II is a four-engine, two-seater, multi-mission fighter aircraft. It is the most advanced fighter in the world today.

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### Tribal chief backs Mr Smith against ANC

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Aug 28

The Rhodesian Government is expected to move swiftly on its attempt to break the deadlock in the constitutional dispute by reaching agreement with groups other than the African National Council (ANC).

Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, still wants the momentum generated by the ill-fated Victoria Falls conference maintained and to present a fait accompli to the British Government inside 60 days. The thought of legal independence by November 11—exactly 10 years after UDI—is a tempting target.

Few observers here believe that Mr Smith will get very far without the cooperation of the ANC but today Senator Chief Chirau, the president of the Council of Chiefs, predictably supported him by saying that the Government should forget the ANC and negotiate with the Council of Chiefs. The chiefs, he said, were the true leaders of the African people.

Chief Chirau also urged Britain and South Africa to forget the ANC. Asked what form of constitutional settlement he would like to see, Chief Chirau said he wanted more tribally elected black members of Parliament, but they would have to be brought in slowly.

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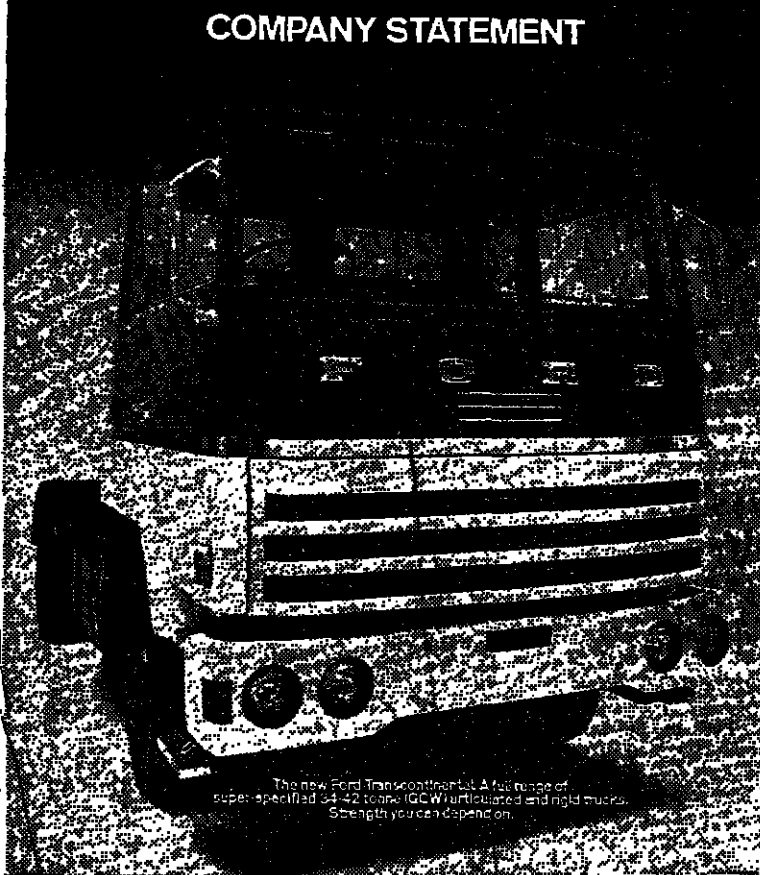






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I.T.T. February 12, 1975.



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Vickers, March 13, 1975.

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Dunlop

Dunlop, April 16, 1975.

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By John Woodcock

If ever there was a toss or win this was it. It was Australia's turn, England having won the toss. Chappell duly did the trick. England had left Arnold out; Australia left out Glimour, because of a leg injury. The toss was won by Turner opening with McCosker. By 12 o'clock Turner had missed the boat, Steele picking up a straight leg break. The next batsman was leg. Snow and Old each began with a tidy spell, Turner being beaten more than once by both of them.

I compared McCosker the other day with Bill Brown, from before, and just after the war. Yesterday he reminded me of the first Footscray captain, the great, big, burly, like way he went about his business. His first mistake was when Roope dropped him in the first innings. He was a bit of a blunderer than that he looked like getting out only when, after reaching his hundred, he had a celebratory jig. He was a bit of a blunderer, full of mannerisms, as restless and fidgety as McCosker is quietly economical. The Australian captain, who was a thoughtful man, he has done for most of the series.

It looked as though Edmonds, in his first over, might have had him caught at silly point, pushing forward, bat and pad together. Greig, the fieldsmen, threw up the ball, which is a bit of a trick. The umpire behind the stumps was unmoved, which is unusual for him, and Chappell was soon at home. By lunch time Australia were 100 for 1. The first day of the morning had been after a consolation; runs came quicker in the afternoon, partly because the batsmen were unable to strike a length.

At times the crowd was hushed

**By Peter Marson**

choose one from his top drawer, a cover drive, with which to embrace his hundred. Richards had then made 103 out of his century, the last 10 runs of which he and Taylor reached the hundred mark. It had taken them 35 overs. With the innings sensitively balanced, the fruit had had to be gathered in carefully, hand-picked rather than the tree shaken.

When afterwards Richards was nicely caught by Cowdrey at short midwicket Somerset's four remaining batsmen were quickly rounded up in 11 overs for 37 runs. Taylor, who had shown determination in making 38, the inning's second highest score, was out for 28, with the score at 228, and with Rowe's off breaks bringing him two wickets for two runs in two overs Somerset had been sent off by a point three for 255.

Shepherd, Johnson and Jarvis had shared the burden of bowling on a pitch still full of runs and they had been good. The last over was earned, too, a fair share in seven wickets.

WENT: 1-12. Innings, 500 not out  
(B. W. Jones 100, J. N. Ash 100 and  
M. E. Denness 68)

Second innings

B. W. Luchinew, c Richards, b  
G. W. Jones, not out 71  
M. E. Denness, c Manserv, b  
M. E. Denness, c Taylor, b 5  
B. S. Thompson, not out 17  
D. J. Allen, c sub. b Richards 2  
M. E. Coward, not out 1  
(M. E. Denness 3)

Total 141 wickets 17

J. N. Shepherd 4, D. Nicholson  
J. C. Rowe, N. W. Hills, M. Jarvis

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-5  
---4---120---

SOMERSSET: First Innings

B. W. Luchinew, c Shepherd  
B. A. Stoccomb, b Shepherd 4

## By John Nicholls

of a hopeful crowd of spectators, the three young men scrambled back aboard almost as if the exercise had been well rehearsed.

Then the Stelling started to start, and the first to clear the line without a recall. The Squibbs had two general recalls and the classes waiting to start after them were not without a disapproval at being kept waiting.

The main handicap classes, A, B and C, were all given long courses out to sea, presumably in order that the breeze would be steady. The breeze would freshen during the day. It did not, however, and when the tide turned and began to ebb, the 5.30's they were faced with a long slog.

It was the turn of More Opposition, owned by Anthony Morgan. Of the A class boats, to be early over the starting line yesterday.

Edward Heath's Morning Cloud to lead the fleet down river and out to sea. More Opposition was none the less the first to start, and appeared first in the early evening. She finished eight lengths and a half ahead of Morning Cloud, which was sufficient to save her first place.

**RESULTS: Handicap Class A: More Opposition, 1st; Morning Cloud, 2nd; William, 3rd; Class B: Lark, 1st; ID, 2nd; Class C: 1st; 2nd; 3rd; William, 4th; Class D: 1st; 2nd; 3rd; 4th; 5th; 6th; 7th; 8th; 9th; 10th; 11th; 12th; 13th; 14th; 15th; 16th; 17th; 18th; 19th; 20th; 21st; 22nd; 23rd; 24th; 25th; 26th; 27th; 28th; 29th; 30th; 31st; 32nd; 33rd; 34th; 35th; 36th; 37th; 38th; 39th; 40th; 41st; 42nd; 43rd; 44th; 45th; 46th; 47th; 48th; 49th; 50th; 51st; 52nd; 53rd; 54th; 55th; 56th; 57th; 58th; 59th; 60th; 61st; 62nd; 63rd; 64th; 65th; 66th; 67th; 68th; 69th; 70th; 71st; 72nd; 73rd; 74th; 75th; 76th; 77th; 78th; 79th; 80th; 81st; 82nd; 83rd; 84th; 85th; 86th; 87th; 88th; 89th; 90th; 91st; 92nd; 93rd; 94th; 95th; 96th; 97th; 98th; 99th; 100th; 101st; 102nd; 103rd; 104th; 105th; 106th; 107th; 108th; 109th; 110th; 111th; 112th; 113th; 114th; 115th; 116th; 117th; 118th; 119th; 120th; 121st; 122nd; 123rd; 124th; 125th; 126th; 127th; 128th; 129th; 130th; 131st; 132nd; 133rd; 134th; 135th; 136th; 137th; 138th; 139th; 140th; 141st; 142nd; 143rd; 144th; 145th; 146th; 147th; 148th; 149th; 150th; 151st; 152nd; 153rd; 154th; 155th; 156th; 157th; 158th; 159th; 160th; 161st; 162nd; 163rd; 164th; 165th; 166th; 167th; 168th; 169th; 170th; 171st; 172nd; 173rd; 174th; 175th; 176th; 177th; 178th; 179th; 180th; 181st; 182nd; 183rd; 184th; 185th; 186th; 187th; 188th; 189th; 190th; 191st; 192nd; 193rd; 194th; 195th; 196th; 197th; 198th; 199th; 200th; 201st; 202nd; 203rd; 204th; 205th; 206th; 207th; 208th; 209th; 210th; 211st; 212th; 213th; 214th; 215th; 216th; 217th; 218th; 219th; 220th; 221st; 222nd; 223rd; 224th; 225th; 226th; 227th; 228th; 229th; 230th; 231st; 232nd; 233rd; 234th; 235th; 236th; 237th; 238th; 239th; 240th; 241st; 242nd; 243rd; 244th; 245th; 246th; 247th; 248th; 249th; 250th; 251st; 252nd; 253rd; 254th; 255th; 256th; 257th; 258th; 259th; 260th; 261st; 262nd; 263rd; 264th; 265th; 266th; 267th; 268th; 269th; 270th; 271st; 272nd; 273rd; 274th; 275th; 276th; 277th; 278th; 279th; 280th; 281st; 282nd; 283rd; 284th; 285th; 286th; 287th; 288th; 289th; 290th; 291st; 292nd; 293rd; 294th; 295th; 296th; 297th; 298th; 299th; 300th; 301st; 302nd; 303rd; 304th; 305th; 306th; 307th; 308th; 309th; 310th; 311st; 312th; 313th; 314th; 315th; 316th; 317th; 318th; 319th; 320th; 321st; 322nd; 323rd; 324th; 325th; 326th; 327th; 328th; 329th; 330th; 331st; 332nd; 333rd; 334th; 335th; 336th; 337th; 338th; 339th; 340th; 341st; 342nd; 343rd; 344th; 345th; 346th; 347th; 348th; 349th; 350th; 351st; 352nd; 353rd; 354th; 355th; 356th; 357th; 358th; 359th; 360th; 361st; 362nd; 363rd; 364th; 365th; 366th; 367th; 368th; 369th; 370th; 371st; 372nd; 373rd; 374th; 375th; 376th; 377th; 378th; 379th; 380th; 381st; 382nd; 383rd; 384th; 385th; 386th; 387th; 388th; 389th; 390th; 391st; 392nd; 393rd; 394th; 395th; 396th; 397th; 398th; 399th; 400th; 401st; 402nd; 403rd; 404th; 405th; 406th; 407th; 408th; 409th; 410th; 411st; 412th; 413th; 414th; 415th; 416th; 417th; 418th; 419th; 420th; 421st; 422nd; 423rd; 424th; 425th; 426th; 427th; 428th; 429th; 430th; 431st; 432nd; 433rd; 434th; 435th; 436th; 437th; 438th; 439th; 440th; 441st; 442nd; 443rd; 444th; 445th; 446th; 447th; 448th; 449th; 450th; 451st; 452nd; 453rd; 454th; 455th; 456th; 457th; 458th; 459th; 460th; 461st; 462nd; 463rd; 464th; 465th; 466th; 467th; 468th; 469th; 470th; 471st; 472nd; 473rd; 474th; 475th; 476th; 477th; 478th; 479th; 480th; 481st; 482nd; 483rd; 484th; 485th; 486th; 487th; 488th; 489th; 490th; 491st; 492nd; 493rd; 494th; 495th; 496th; 497th; 498th; 499th; 500th; 501st; 502nd; 503rd; 504th; 505th; 506th; 507th; 508th; 509th; 510th; 511st; 512th; 513th; 514th; 515th; 516th; 517th; 518th; 519th; 520th; 521st; 522nd; 523rd; 524th; 525th; 526th; 527th; 528th; 529th; 530th; 531st; 532nd; 533rd; 534th; 535th; 536th; 537th; 538th; 539th; 540th; 541st; 542nd; 543rd; 544th; 545th; 546th; 547th; 548th; 549th; 550th; 551st; 552nd; 553rd; 554th; 555th; 556th; 557th; 558th; 559th; 560th; 561st; 562nd; 563rd; 564th; 565th; 566th; 567th; 568th; 569th; 570th; 571st; 572nd; 573rd; 574th; 575th; 576th; 577th; 578th; 579th; 580th; 581st; 582nd; 583rd; 584th; 585th; 586th; 587th; 588th; 589th; 590th; 591st; 592nd; 593rd; 594th; 595th; 596th; 597th; 598th; 599th; 600th; 601st; 602nd; 603rd; 604th; 605th; 606th; 607th; 608th; 609th; 610th; 611st; 612th; 613th; 614th; 615th; 616th; 617th; 618th; 619th; 620th; 621st; 622nd; 623rd; 624th; 625th; 626th; 627th; 628th; 629th; 630th; 631st; 632nd; 633rd; 634th; 635th; 636th; 637th; 638th; 639th; 640th; 641st; 642nd; 643rd; 644th; 645th; 646th; 647th; 648th;**

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The world Star class yachting championship continued to be dominated by the United States yesterday as American skippers took the first 16 places in the fourth race of the series.

The championship, being held on Lake Michigan for Stars, which are 22-foot one-design boats with masts and carry a skipper and crew of one, has attracted 73 entries from seven countries, including 65 from the United States.

Wright, a 22-year-old student from France, Illinois, won the fourth winner in less than many days over the 18.3-nautical-mile course. He finished 45sec. in front of Schoonmaker of Miami, the current North American champion—a title which Wright held in 1974.

Third place in the fourth race went to Reynolds, a Californian yachtsman took five of the leading seven places. The fleet is sailing a total of six races, with the first two to be held today and Saturday. A skipper may discard his worst race of the six and the one with the best points total for five races to win the championship.

**NORTH RACE:** 1. W. Wright (US); 2. J. Schoonmaker (US); 3. M. Reynolds (US); 4. J. Bennett (US); 5. T. Blackaller (US); 6. J. Bennett (US). —Reuter.

Montreal, Aug. 28.—Terry Alexander, of the United States, won the 300-metre free-style swimming event yesterday in the world junior modern pentathlon championships here. Alexander's time was 3min 17.2sec. Second, 2.2sec slower was Mark Glenister, of England. Glenister was the third Alexander's brother, Jack, swimming for Canada, in 3min 20.9sec.

The winner collected 1,296 points towards his overall score with only cross-country running still remaining in the competition. The performance gave him 30th place overall with 3,638 points. Punishin, of the Soviet Union, leads with 4,242 points after winning 1,120 in the swimming.

Two Hungarians, Dobi, with 4,224 points, and Dert, with 4,186, are second and third respectively. Fourth, of the Soviet Union, is fourth with 4,178 points and Ungar, of Hungary, fifth with 4,128.—Reuter.

Manchester United's manager, Tommy Docherty, has named an unchanged side for the visit to Stoke City tomorrow.

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100 (best) 100

By Alan Gibson

**CHELMSFORD:** Northamptonshire, with seven second run wickets in hand, led Essex by runs.

Essex began the day, another fine hot one, with their score at 76 for one. Northamptonshire had scored 305. Their innings was closed at 386 for 106 overs bowled. They allowed the extra six overs because they had been given more out in just under 90.

There were those who thought that Fletcher should be declared after 100 overs, or earlier, when the score reached 400, and Essex would have been forced to put it was 5-5 for Essex on the first innings. The theory was that such a good pitch you could do hope to win after a declaration of the third innings, and it was not until the fourth over that captain, Fletcher decided, however, to go on for as many runs as he could. He was batting in self, in good form after an unblemished England tour, and was pleased with Fletcher in Essex present, or perhaps it is that many Yorkshiremen take their holidays at Southend. But with the Essex batsmen, the first three wickets for 21, it was thought rather better of him.

The Essex second wicket partnership took the score to 100 for one, but it was in much trouble, but might have gone a little more quickly. Eric the Manningtree Monkey, who is the only batsman in the cage, enjoyed the opportunity of an innings, as he usually does in such circumstances. Several of the Essex batsmen and his customary party tried were inoffensive, if sometimes forced. He was only 18 runs shy of his highest score of 100, but it was not until Willey, who took the wicket of Edmeades.

McEwan and Fletcher, and Turner, kept the innings moving. McEwan took a second wicket, but it was a run rumble. It included many handsome drive

**LORD'S:** *Warwickshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, are 219 runs behind Middlesex.*

After a disastrous start to the day, Warwickshire took the game back to a winning position against Middlesex yesterday. With only 11 runs added to their overnight 88 for three, **Khaiwal** was the hero of the day, taking 4-40 from the ball from Lamb. He retired, well, to hospital for an X-ray examination.

After **Khaiwal's** premature return, **Warwickshire** collapsed against the bowling of Lamb and Selvey, losing their remaining seven wickets for 48, to finish behind. In one spell, Lamb took 4-10 from 10 runs.

**Warwickshire** finished with career-best figures of five for 52.

**NOTTINGHAM:** Nottinghams with nine second windings were in hand, lead Leicestershire h runs.

Leicestershire had to be content with a first windings lead after being put out for 330 one point they had scored 235 three. They were checked by medium pace of Tunnickite, w figures of three for 43 were best of his championship card Davison hit 79, Steele 76 McVicker 73, his top championship

Notts topped out the arrears finished at 92 for one.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:** First Notts 281 for 7 (M. J. Smadley 2nd C. G. ...)

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**MOVES:** Sussex II 358 To 258  
 32 for no wicket; Hampshire II 268  
 100 for no wicket; Middlesex 197  
 100 for no wicket; Kent 141  
 100 for no wicket; Surrey 100  
 100 for no wicket; Essex 100  
 100 for no wicket; Gloucestershire 100  
 100 for no wicket; Warwickshire 100  
 100 for no wicket; Lancashire 100  
 100 for no wicket; Derbyshire 100  
 100 for no wicket; Nottinghamshire 100  
 100 for no wicket; Leicestershire 100

## Today's cricket

**TEST MATCH**

England v Australia  
 (11.30 to 6.30)

**CUP CHAMPIONSHIP:**

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Essex v Northamptonshire  
 11.30 to 5.30 p.m. at G.O.  
 COLCHESTER: Kent v Somerset  
 11.30 to 5.30 p.m. at G.O.  
 LORD'S: Middlesex v Warwickshire  
 11.30 to 5.30 p.m. at G.O.  
 NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Leicestershire  
 11.30 to 5.30 p.m. at G.O.

**SIXTH CUP COMPETITION:**

Hampshire II v Middlesex II  
 11.30 to 5.30 p.m. at G.O.

**MATCH COUNTIES**

BATH: Somerset II v Devon

**UNDER-25 COMPETITION**

BIRMINGHAM (Pinal): Middlesex

# And better by 5 sec

4 x 100 METRES RELAY:  
Soulhampton 3:47.07  
Record: 3:45.00  
Carroll, 4:16.45; S. City of Coventry  
4:13.10; G. Beckhamton 4:24.11

## Women

800 METRES FREE-STYLE: A.  
Scullins (Canada) 2:10.56  
Record: 2:05.00  
S. Macdonald (Canada)  
4:01.21; S. D. Walker (Storia Lake)  
4:01.21; S. D. James (City of  
diff.) 4:03.25

100 METRES BACKSTROKE: J.  
L. B. (Canada) 2:17.77  
Bottin (Canada) 2:17.77  
Record: 2:17.77  
James (City of Coventry) 2:24.00; S.  
Perryton (Natalia/Northwood) 1:19.  
6; H. G. (Glenora) 1:20.00

1500

100 METRES BREASTSTROKE:  
M. Kelley (Canada) 2:52.13  
Record: 2:52.13  
2:52.39; S. D. Francis (Canada)  
2:57.15; S. D. Adams (City of  
Coventry) 3:00.00; S. D. Adams (City of  
Coventry) 3:00.00; S. D. Adams (City of  
Coventry) 3:00.00

400 METRES INDIVIDUAL: S. D.  
J. S. Richardson (Benthamton) 5:29.  
D. S. (Canada) 5:13.13; A. D.  
D. S. (Canada) 5:13.13; A. D.  
S. D. Adams (City of Coventry) 5:16.  
S. D. Adams (City of Coventry) 5:16.

100 FREE-STYLE RELAY:  
Benthamton 4:16.14; S. D. James  
4:16.14; Benthamton 4:16.14  
Pulley, 4:16.14; G. M. (Munich) 4:21.  
4:21.54

400 METRES MEDLEY RELAY:  
1. City of Coventry, 4:55.94; L. Buck  
and women 4:34.35; S. D. James  
4:34.35; S. D. Adams (City of Coventry)  
4:34.35; S. D. Adams (City of Coventry)  
4:34.35

which With no  
d the him for the

Christy O'Connor, junior the home supporters cheer by starting the first hole in the partnership at Woodbrook yesterday.

O'Connor and a 22-year-old Leatherhead professional, William Worsfold, of the international field with a perfect display in rounds of eight under par (halvdovind) in the first round in Ireland, and in the South Africa, where second on 68.

However, it was a joy for Tony Jacklin and the Open champion, Tom Watson, the first Scotchman, playing in the first round.

From month Jacklin had taken advantage of the conditions and, twice dropping strokes, finished eight under the best score of 68, who won the Open this Carnoustie last month was one stroke better on 73.

Any putts. I shall need rounds in the 60's to win and 73 does not put me in the position to win," he said. "I start but fell away after a disturbed by a photograph of my wife and faced a putt for me for another on the green. He missed and, saying he was in a bit of a hurry with the off-putting camera."

O'Connor, junior, said the story of playing in the Open for the first time through the season had been "almost unbelievable. But that now he had selected to play in the Open on the United States

64. R. Wynn, C. O'Connor.
65. E. S. Dassin (Italy), C.
66. V. S. Barmine (USA), J. J.
67. R. Barmine, C. O'Connor.
68. (Australia), (Spain), S. D.
69. R. W. Eide, F. Fernandez.
70. M. M. Muscovitz, D. Jones.
71. E. E. Elson, J. Buckel (USA).
72. C. D. Vaughan, P. C.
73. J. D. Clark, D. Jones.
74. R. C. Suddards (SA), R. C.
75. M. Berry, F. Foster.
76. E. Ashby, R. P. Kile, N. C.
77. C. G. Moore, R. C.
78. D. S. W. A. O'Connor.
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By Lewine

Though she dropped two to the card in the last four, Julia Greenhalgh, the 147-year-old woman, was the only one to lead the field on the half-way stage of the women's stroke-play championship at the Northumberland club. Two sixes beat her to the Coldest Bastard, having added a 72 to her 67, and Suzanne a 76 to her round 73.

One over par leaving the green, Miss Greenhalgh hit sixes in the space of three holes to get out in 33 of the par of 37. The Currier golfer covered the Northumberland course in 104 strokes in a mere 10 strokes.

The greens at the 1755 on the outward half of the fifth and the 1555 of the 15th were the only ones Greenhalgh snafu a four on board the snafu and four glorious three-irons into the hole of the seventh, on each occasion.

It seemed certain that a two was in the bag when a five-iron to four feet left a 156 yard tenth—but, though the green was 150 yards, a little one failed to drop. It is the back of the green. It is 143yd. 14th. Miss Greenhalgh hit three when, on the 15th, she hit a four and a chipped back pass. The hole holed from 8 ft.

First capped by England in 1960, Miss Greenhalgh still has the same golfing ambitions, mostly practical ones.

The 17-year-old British champion, Suzanne Cadden, may have been looking for an edge as she came off the 18th green, but it soon transpired that disaster was nothing more than a two-over-par 76.

Hard up against one of the raciest, hottest at the fourth hole, Miss Gadden was to drop back two club in without penalty. She then cut the fence with an eight-iron blow and was back on her par. A pushed tee shot her a stroke at the short but, to compensate, she also

# Croquet

**SAUWIKWICK:** Open house.  
 1st round: W. N. Bullock  
 Green + 13; S. A. Th.  
 Whitehead - 19; Mrs W. W.  
 D. W. Knapp - 14; Mrs  
 Moore beat F. Reynolds  
 round: D. J. Bullock  
 2nd round: E. E. Reynolds  
 3rd round: E. E. Reynolds  
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## SPORT

## Rowing

## Drea's scull may cause the only ripple on an East German sea

By Jim Railton

Now the proper action begins in the men's heavyweight fifth rowing championships on Nottingham's Holme Pierrepont course with the semi-final rounds today (2 p.m.) and the final on Saturday (10.30). The field has already been reduced to the last six in two events—the eights and coxed fours. Today's semi-finals determine the final crews in the other six international rowing categories.

Britain already has one final crew, the coxed four, who just held off the Irish for a crucial second qualifying place in the repechages. The East German world champions comfortably crossed the line in the same race for their appointment here for gold and silver, leaving West Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Great Britain to share the rest of the spoils. Britain's 1974 world champions, the British coxed four, adopted a landlubberly approach against the Irish, forgetting the Ken Act had changed. Their approach for Saturday's race will be different.

The Russians and East Germans would seem to have a personal appointment here for gold and silver, leaving West Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Great Britain to share the rest of the spoils. Britain's 1974 world champions, the British coxed four, adopted a landlubberly approach against the Irish, forgetting the Ken Act had changed. Their approach for Saturday's race will be different.

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John Walker: too many distractions.

## Athletics

## Competitive fire not dimmed by festivity

By Neil Allen

A joyful end of term party atmosphere seems certain for the International Athletics Club meeting at Crystal Palace this evening (7.30) as some of the world's best athletes come to the end of their summer tours of Europe.

Up at the Queen's Hotel, near the stadium, the fastest runners in the world seem more content on grilling their joints and clearing their throats for a final pre-flight before flying away to New Zealand, Australia and the United States. Already Michael Bolt, Kenya's remarkably consistent 800 metres runner (10 races this year at an average of 1min 44.8sec), is bemoaning the fact

that when he returns to his studies at New Mexico University: "I'll be in a dry state where you just can't get a beer at all."

John Walker, the New Zealand world record holder for the mile which he will run this evening, is still having to spend far more time on interviews and feeding off telephone calls from girls he has never met, than training. On Wednesday I saw him run four 200 metres in about 24.7sec, complain about the track, his worn socks and his fatigue, and then give a great grin of enjoyment at hearing 20-year-old Duncan MacLean explain his tactical mistake in the world veterans' championships in Canada last week when he took a silver medal in the

200 metres in 44sec. Meanwhile, the American 5,000 metres champion, Martin Lipton, was running off yesterday with a chest ail as best man at the wedding tomorrow of his fellow American athlete, Mark Winzenried.

But for all the beer consumption and high spirits there is no doubt that competitive fire still exists. Take Rodney Dixon, of New Zealand, who has been determined challenger to Walker in this evening's mile. He came from Stuttgart with a bandaged foot after being injured in a 3,000 metres race. "Yeah, I stopped, ripped my shoe off, lost about 60 metres with just under four laps to go, but I was still determined to win in about 7 minutes 53. I'll jog this evening and, providing the foot doesn't stiffen up, I still hope to give John a go in the mile. Don't let me down, the joking. I'll be serious enough when it comes to the race."

The most competitive race of all could be the 1,500 metres, where Anders Gerdarud, of Sweden, will be out to gain revenge on Bronislav Malinowski, of Poland, and Michael Carter, of West Germany. Among the British entries is John Davies, the British record holder, who is only just recovering from a foot injury and hopes to use this race as a starting platform for the International Students' Games in Rome next month.

There may be as many as three "horses" for the mile, but it is to ensure an opening 850 yards of around 1min 54sec, which, says Walker (adding with feeling): "The way I feel now I could run like a rabbit."

It is not easy to find a pace-maker for this evening's 10,000 metres when a 5,000 metres time of around 13min 45sec is needed. But Brian Foster, David Black, Tony Simmons, Michael Tagg, and Frank Shorter, the American Olympic marathon champion, may be provided at least with an opening 3,000 metres of just under 8min 15sec.

It all adds up to the perfect final flourish to a European international athletics season which, like cricket in England, has been blessed both by splendid weather and full-blooded competition. Certainly I have never enjoyed a summer's sport so much and I urge the thousands who would like to watch the best of the world to share the excitement.

Mr Archer, the general manager of Leeds United, said that the club had repeatedly said that they did not want the support of vandals and hooligans. He pointed out: "It is costing Leeds United thousands of pounds in police charges inside the ground. Everybody condemns this behaviour but nobody not even the F.A., can tell us the solution. We would be only too grateful to have it."

Merseyside is making a combined effort to defeat hooliganism and football riots. Everton have arranged with British Rail to organize and control all special journeys to their away matches. Liverpool are expected to follow.

The clubs will reward all trains, which will not carry any intoxicating liquor but will be provided with a hot coffee service of refreshments by British Rail.

Catterick can leave Alan Waterworth, chairman of Everton football club, said yesterday that their former manager, Harry Catterick, was free to join Preston North End as manager next Monday. Mr Waterworth announced: "We have had discussions with Mr Catterick and have arranged mutually satisfactory terms for his release from his contract with our club."

Today's football  
SECOND DIVISION: Charlton v Oxford (12.30); Orient v Portsmouth (2.45); Southampton v Plymouth (7.30).  
FOURTH DIVISION: Exeter v Tranmere (12.30).  
RUGBY LEAGUE: Yorkshire Cup first round: Castleford v Hull (7.30).

Football  
Derby may ban supporters of Manchester United

Mr Longson, the chairman of Derby County, and Mr Webb, the secretary, had a top level conference with the police on Wednesday to consider the threat to peace and safety posed by the Manchester United supporters on their visit to Derby on September 24. There is a possibility that they may be banned altogether.

An official from Derby County said: "There was trouble when they were last in the first division two years ago and there has been trouble with Manchester United supporters throughout the country in recent seasons. The match might be made all right."

Only seats might be provided for Manchester supporters or they could be kept out altogether. We are going into all aspects with the police. The problem will also be discussed by the Derby county board and a decision could be reached.

A call for tough action against Leeds United and the closure of their ground for six months was made by a local councillor yesterday. He was Councillor Denis Matthews in whose ward the Elland Road ground is. His call follows another outbreak of violence following the home game with Liverpool on Tuesday night.

He said that people in the area of the ground were in constant fear on many days of danger to their homes and business premises. "I believe the responsibility rests on Leeds United because they are generating what is the cause of the vandalism."

It is an asset to the city any longer, certainly not after the Paris incidents. Almost as many people who go to matches come from outside the city as inside.

"It is costing the rate payers of Leeds tens of thousands of pounds a year in providing police services

## A secondary battle of first importance

The fiercest battle between Government and Opposition in the educational sphere, and one whose outcome is of vital significance to millions of parents, is over the organisation of secondary education. To make a rational assessment of this hard fought and intricate dispute it is just as important to know what the struggle is not about as what it is.

First, the argument is not about comprehensive schools as such. The Conservative Party is not and never has been against the comprehensive school: what we do resist is the ruthless and mindless imposition of these schools everywhere as a matter of doctrine without regard to educational considerations, financial resources or parental and local wishes.

Second, the battle is not being fought over the eleven plus examination. Nobody believes that final decisions about a child's education should be taken at the age of 11 or, indeed, at any other single age. What is needed, where relevant, is a continuous process of assessment, sensitive and flexible, applicable right up to the age of 16, and designed to ensure that children's abilities, whenever they appear, are developed to the full.

Conservatives believe that in order to achieve high standards in education and ensure some measure of parental choice, a variety of schools should be available. It is far too early to conclude that only one type of school is right for every type of child. Educational opinion on school organisation is continuously evolving. As the editor of *The Times Educational Supplement* has put it: "There is good evidence that the full unadulterated comprehensive gospel is not held by many in the educational world and by few, except ardent party ideologists, anywhere."

The dogma enunciated first by Mr Prentice and now by his successor, Mr Mulley, that the only good school is a comprehensive school is unsupported by the facts.

The latest figures from the Department of Education itself show that children from the combined grammar and secondary modern schools are doing better in their examinations than those of similar age groups from the comprehensives. For school leavers with five or more "O" levels the advantage is 15 per cent; with one or more "A" levels it is 29 per cent; with two or more "A" levels the lead is 42 per cent. When university entrance is considered there is a 47 per cent advantage of the combined grammar and modern schools over the comprehensives. The lead of the grammar schools by themselves is, of course, very much greater.

Exam results are not everything, but the figures on their own do not resolve the argument. But they do show the folly of insisting that the comprehensive school has all the answers. Teachers themselves are overwhelmingly in favour of the retention of existing selective schools, as was illustrated by *The Times Educational Supplement* poll which showed just under 70 per cent of teachers in all types of school supporting the grammar schools.

Two principal problems concerning selection can be identified: what is the place of selective schools in the educational system, and, just as important, what role does it have within the comprehensive schools themselves? Comprehensive and selective schools are not mutually exclusive. It is possible, and indeed has been, to bring the two together, as is shown by the situation in my own constituency of Chelmsford where there are both excellent comprehensive and well established grammar schools which the Education Committee is fighting gallantly to retain.

A Bristol research project, published in February, showed that in that area seven direct grant schools have been able to flourish without affecting comprehensive schools.

The author is Conservative MP for Chelmsford and chief Opposition spokesman on education.

Conservatives are firm in their championing of selective schools, but we are equally concerned about the future of comprehensives. We cannot answer the question about the place of streaming and setting within a comprehensive framework until we have information about its incidence and effects. This is one reason why we have advocated the appointing of an impartial commission to look into the state of secondary education—to get at the facts.

Recently the Inner London Education Authority could provide no information about selection within its schools, but I was interested to observe in a recent visit to Holland Park Comprehensive school that setting takes place in certain subjects after the third year, and that it is now intended to extend this to other subjects. Is there a general pattern or a wide variety of schemes, and if the latter, which is producing the best results? At the moment, we do not know.

Conservatives want comprehensive schools to flourish and succeed, and we would like to see the educational debate centre on how this can best be brought about, rather than on the sterile dispute between grammar and comprehensives, which has been perpetuated by the Government's doctrinaire approach. Accordingly, a network of proposals to improve comprehensive and other schools.

Among the questions being researched are the optimum size for a comprehensive school to avoid the shoals of impersonality on the one hand and too narrow a range of courses on the other; the strengths and weaknesses of mixed ability teaching; the place of the middle school within the educational system; how the academically gifted child and the less gifted can be catered for within a single school; the place of tests and exams, etc.

We are also concerned with the improvement of modern schools and looking for means of providing children at these schools with reasonable opportunities for advancement to other schools or sixth form colleges for "A" levels. The morale of teachers and pupils in these schools has been undermined by the rhetoric of comprehensive fanatics who have too often ignored the solid achievement of these schools, and written off the children as failures.

Conservative education policy in the secondary sphere is developing along pragmatic and commonsense lines. The Government policy of insisting that all local education authorities should go comprehensive without providing them with any cash to do so, will, we believe, result in a multiplication of botched up schemes and bring the whole idea of the comprehensive school into disrepute. What is needed in education today is neither crusade nor dogma but dedicated determination to find sensible answers to the practical problems faced in our schools.

Norman St John-Stevens

The author is Conservative MP for Chelmsford and chief Opposition spokesman on education.

## Magical food fit for the gods themselves



Brazil's best food is to be found in the north-eastern state of Bahia. And the best place to eat its famous cuisine is at Maria de Sao Pedro. This humble restaurant overlooking the port of Salvador is well known throughout Brazil for its cooking of *vatapá*, *muqueca de peixe* and *xinxim*.

The names of the dishes sound magical, and not without coincidence. For these dishes, cooked in coconut milk and palm oil, are the very same foods that the Bahians daily offer to the gods of the elements at the candlemas ceremonies. This African cult is still widely practised in Bahia. The Bahians, however, apart from offering these dishes to the gods, also eat them themselves and this is how Maria de Sao Pedro came to start her restaurant 50 years ago. With a young family to support, Maria needed to earn some money so she started a small café. Within a short time she had earned such a reputation for her cooking of Bahia's spicy dishes that she was able to move to the present restaurant in the harbour. Maria de Sao Pedro died in 1958 but her children are maintaining the reputation of the restaurant.

Her daughter, Zulmira, is head cook. Her son, Luis, runs the restaurant. Luis is a high priest of candlemas. So, too, is one of the restaurant's regular customers, Jorge Amado, Brazil's most distinguished novelist. In fact, many of Bahia's resident colony of artists can be seen eating there and, occasionally, there is even the odd international celebrity. A list on the wall of the restaurant indicates that David Niven, Orson Welles, Aldous Huxley, Jean Paul Sartre and Pablo Neruda have all sampled its cooking.

Jorge Amado, in fact, has written the introduction to the menu and he praises lavishly the cooking of the restaurant. Zulmira herself believes that the success of the dishes she prepares depends on slow cooking and the quality of the ingredients. Zulmira herself buys the ingredients from the markets before dawn so that she and her assistants can begin preparing the food at six o'clock. At eleven o'clock the first customers arrive to be served and, from then on, the restaurant is crowded until it closes at ten in the evening. Zulmira is as dedicated to the restaurant as was her mother and spends seven days a week there.

Here are two recipes from the restaurant: *Xinxim de Galinha* (chicken) 1 cup of palm oil 1 cup of shrimp 1 cup of peanuts and cashew nuts (crushed) 1 large onion 2 garlic cloves

Heat the oil in a pan and put in grated shrimp. While the pieces cook, cut the pieces and season with salt and garlic. Then into the pan onion and shrimp. Water, then add 1 nut and grated oil to cook for two h with rice and salad.

*Muqueca de Peixe* 1 kilo of white fish one quarter of a table oil 3 onions 1 green pepper 4 tomatoes coriander 1 tin of tomato pure 1 tin of grated cup milk half cup of palm oil 3 lemons pepper to taste

Heat the oil in a Put in the sliced of the onion begins to the pepper, tomato coriander seeds, two was are being added mild, palm oil, am pepper. Mix them add the fish, which been already rubbed salt and lemon peel cook slowly on top of for two hours. Serve

tests have taught us so far, nothing and have actually been for a whole variety of reasons called to discuss here.

It is to be hoped that public knows that such trials on anybody suspecting that they are being subjected to statistical control experiments contact the consultant in detail for the tests and to be explained and see the of the hospital medical community health authority at if necessary. Humane clinical of new drugs is of course. But not at any patient's greing and expense.

What might bring the who into the open is, if a relative lawsuit against a doctor for malpractice when a patient, covary, was deliberately re-into his illness by the sublet less effective drugs as part of a patient's being made p control trial and related drugs are being given in his months on/end before being active drug, only perhaps to active drug removed to com statistical test.

A legal ruling would clear for doctors doing mainly clinical research, as well as many of these unfortunate. When psychiatry gets too close to the bedside and laboratory it loses its soul and most of its purpose.

It is time the statistical and "controlled" testing of drugs on the mentally ill, and the terrible suffering caused to patients, was brought to full public notice. Are all the suicides from chems so far being worthwhile? The answer from the bedside has been very much a resounding "No"! Such

Recently after Moditen had proved its clinical value in schizophrenia, a committee of the Medical Research Council conducted an experiment which deserved much more angry publicity than it got at the time. Patients at home, perhaps thinking of starting to work after leaving old asylums and mental hospitals due to Moditen injections, had *inert* injections given instead of Moditen unknown to themselves or their relations. Numbers of them in consequence immediately went mad again, and were violently precipitated back into asylums—a terrible experience for the chosen victims of this "statistical" experiment. All that was learnt from this Belsen-like happening was that Moditen did help schizophrenia and needed to be kept on for some time after discharge from hospital. A fact only too well known for many years already by all doctors treating their patients themselves!

Must we now have even a lesser repetition of such happenings with Inderal? Already those who have actually used the drug know it helps. We have yet to find how much and for how long by continuing to study patients clinically at the bedside. But people have to obey the statistical dictates of the Editor of the *British Medical Journal* and scientific establishment of the Medical Research Council in order to get research grants or publication of future work done on it.

William S

The author is honorary consultant psychiatrist to St Thomas's and co-author of *Physical Medicine in Psychiatry*, S&S

## Should patients be 'tortured' in the name of progress?

Schizophrenia affects no less than one in a hundred of the population and, before the development of modern physical treatments, only one in a hundred patients ever recovered. The remaining two thirds became permanent mental invalids, mostly in our old Victorian asylums or at home.

The earlier shock therapies, brain operations and other methods of physical treatment helped many patients but generally only temporarily. Then came the discovery of the new phenothiazine drugs made a real impact on treatment. Large numbers of patients, amounting to thousands in England and Wales, were able to leave hospitals and return to work while taking these drugs. Later Moditen was developed which is a long acting intra-muscular injection of phenothiazine. This can be given weekly or fortnightly so that the patient is on an adequate dose of drug is always being taken. But not all patients respond and mental hospitals, for a variety of treatment reasons, are still too full of supposedly chronic patients. This is one of the factors slowing down the closure of the old Victorian asylums in favour of treating most patients with mental illness in new psychiatric units attached to general hospitals.

But last September, Dr Yorkston and a group of psychiatrists at Friern Hospital, Barnet, reported success in the treatment of some very chronic schizophrenic patients by administering large doses of Inderal (Propranolol), a drug used until now for slowing the overactive heart. Large doses of the drug have to be given, but schizophrenics are often tolerant of enormous dosages of drugs compared to normal people and this may be one of the factors causing their illness.

The *British Medical Journal*, in a

leading article, is somewhat critical of this report, demanding that statistical control trials now be done on large groups of these mentally tortured patients, so as to convince, not those at the bedside, but laboratory statisticians and armchair writers who have, generally, been the reactionary critics in the advancing treatment scene—especially in psychiatry.

It did not take clinicians working with infectious long to find that penicillin helped these conditions dramatically without any complicated statistical trials; and the writer has just seen patients—ill with very severe schizophrenia for several years and defying every other sort of intensive treatment—show truly dramatic changes for the better on 1,000 mgs of Inderal soon after it was started. This drug may now become most important for those using all the new available physical treatments as the most promising and practical way of helping this mass of mentally ill patients otherwise doomed to prolonged years of suffering.

And should bedside clinicians take too much notice of the demands of the Editor of the *British Medical Journal*? Is he inadvertently encouraging us to prolong the suffering of the mentally ill in the name of a practical purpose? If all try out Inderal, especially where other methods have failed, we shall soon know the treatment answer; even if it is not satisfying to those so rarely leaving their editorial, statistical or academic chairs so as to see for themselves what is actually happening at the bedside.

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its clinical value in schizophrenia, a committee of the Medical Research Council conducted an experiment which deserved much more angry publicity than it got at the time. Patients at home, perhaps thinking of starting to work after leaving old asylums and mental hospitals due to Moditen injections, had *inert* injections given instead of Moditen unknown to themselves or their relations. Numbers of them in consequence immediately went mad again, and were violently precipitated back into asylums—a terrible experience for the chosen victims of this "statistical" experiment. All that was learnt from this Belsen-like happening was that Moditen did help schizophrenia and needed to be kept on for some time after discharge from hospital. A fact only too well known for many years already by all doctors treating their patients themselves!

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# Will the military take a hand once more in settling the future of Spain?

The second of two articles from Madrid.

Even the casual visitor to Madrid quickly becomes aware of the military contribution to the modern history of Spain, which gave the word *promercancia* to the world's political vocabulary. The elegant old boulevards of central Madrid are named after nineteenth century Spanish generals like Serrano, O'Donnell, Prim and Espartero, while today's Caudillo has been honoured by the broad Avenida del Generalísimo Franco, which bulldozes its way through the modern skyscrapers and flashy banking houses of northern Madrid.

The uprising of July 18, 1936, was only the latest in a long series of military interventions which have in the past favoured liberal as often as reactionary political causes. General Franco received his power from the armed forces, and the logic of the situation says that it is to them he must hand it back.

By an odd paradox, or perhaps because he has been so wily a dictator, Spanish officers have until now tended to be depoliticised under Franco's rule. Their pay is moderate and their role has been marginal in Spain's booming middle class. The communists, on their own evidence and that of reliable intelligence sources in Madrid, have been almost unable to penetrate the 13,000-strong officer corps. But there are signs that the younger officers have become increasingly disenchanted with the regime over the past six months because of the way in which General Franco resumed power and has gripped on to it selfishly, humiliating both Premier Arias and Prince Juan Carlos, to whom the armed forces feel committed.

A symptom of this unease is the existence of the Union Democrática Militar (UDM), a loose grouping of officers, mainly captains and majors, who, in the words of a sympathizer, "are not a formal conspiracy but have been holding regular meetings to discuss vague hopes of democratic reform." Lieutenant General Angel Campaño, tough commander of the Madrid military region, may have made a mistake when he ordered the arrest on July 29 of a major and six captains belonging to the UDM, because the move is understood to have caused irritation among hundreds of their comrades.

Those detained include Major Luis Otero, a respected infantry officer; Captain Restituto

Valero Ramos, a Parachute Brigade officer who was born during the heroic siege of the Alcazar fortress at Toledo in 1936; and other officers enjoying considerable professional prestige such as Captain Manuel Fernandez Lago, a cavalry officer serving on the Defence Staff, and Captain Fernin Ibarra, of the Artillery. On August 3, General Campaño, still without giving any names or details, announced that two more officers had been arrested, including an Air Force captain.

The more liberal generals, who appear to be in the majority, may well feel that the installation of Juan Carlos as King of Spain is becoming ever more imperative. And it seems increasingly likely that King Juan Carlos will appoint a military man to head an otherwise civilian Cabinet. They will have to make some difficult decisions, particularly on whether the Spanish Communist Party, with its built-in advantages over the other opposition parties, will be allowed to operate from the start.

The probability is that the communists will be excluded from politics for the first two years of the transition period, according to several informed sources. After all, Konrad Adenauer created democracy in West Germany while banning the communists, commented one source close to the most liberal Spanish military thinking.

The Spanish Communist Party is stronger among the professional classes than among the workers and has penetrated the government-controlled labour unions, lawyers' and doctors' organizations, housewives' associations and even neighbourhood committees. It is proselytizing with missionary zeal and ample funds from the Italian and French communist parties. One leader of the democratic opposition described it as "a religious sect which wants to impose itself on the whole country." Estimates of party strength vary wildly, but informed sources calculate between 20,000 and 22,000 card-carrying party members throughout Spain, including more than 500 full-time activists; sympathizers and fellow travellers might swell the total to about 100,000.

In contrast, the mainstream Spanish Socialist Party (PSOE) has only 7,000 party members and no full-time party activists, although in free elections it would undoubtedly win

The more liberal generals may well feel that the installation of Juan Carlos as King of Spain is becoming ever more imperative



far more votes than the communists merely as the inheritor of a great and respected historical tradition. Spanish communists, led from Paris by their exiled secretary-general, Santiago Carrillo, never cease proclaiming that they are different from other parties of their ilk. They declare that they are committed to obtaining socialism exclusively by democratic methods. They say they still support Alexander Dubcek's ill-fated experiment at promoting "socialism with a human face" in Czechoslovakia and have subsequently suffered cold relations with Moscow, and they reject Stalinism with all the fervour of Roman Catholics renouncing the works of Satan.

Significantly, a high proportion (at least a quarter, according to a party member in Madrid) of the new wave of Spanish communists are left-wing Catholics who come from Catholic backgrounds. One prominent Spanish communist told me in Madrid: "The communist countries frighten us. I went to Moscow and it horrified me. My comrade, from Andalusia, commented to me that he had never seen a communist in Spain, the people will beat hell out of us. We have learnt from living under a dictatorship. We do not want to exchange it for another dictatorship."

So far the Spanish Communist Party has had little success in persuading Spain's democratic opposition parties of its good

intentions. Last summer Señor Carrillo launched in Paris his bid to unite all opposition groups in a so-called democratic front, an ambitious programme calling for a provisional government, free elections within a year, and a referendum on whether Spain should be a monarchy or a republic. But to his Junta, Señor Carrillo could only attract individuals like Rafael Galvo Serer, a former rightist ideologue and a member of the Catholic lay organization Opus Dei, who controlled the liberal evening newspaper *La Vanguardia* and the UGT, the Government. Another Junta member is the respected left-wing Madrid intellectual, Professor Enrique Tierno Galvan, who heads a tiny socialist splinter party (PSP) but lacks grass roots support.

Spain's democratic opposition groups were suspicious of the Junta and declined to join it. They feared that it was too dominated by the communists, who privately admit that this was inevitable because of their better organization. Some democratic opposition leaders reacted to what they see as the arrogance of Señor Carrillo in setting himself up as the Godfather of future democracy in Spain, and they believed he is the last man with authentic credentials to promote what he promises to be a "national reconciliation".

Last September they began organizing themselves into a

centre-left opposition front calling itself the Democratic Conference. Difficult negotiations have continued over the past 10 months, and the front, now sporting the rather clumsy title Platform of Democratic Convergence, launched its manifesto in Madrid on July 17. The manifesto calls for a new democratic Spain on similar lines to the Junta, but its programme is vaguer and therefore more flexible. It does not, for example, demand formation of a provisional government and, although the PSOE might deny this publicly, the Platform's programme seems more capable of being reconciled with acceptance of Prince Juan Carlos as King if he quickly brings authentic democracy. The Junta manifesto specifically rejects Juan Carlos as a creature of Franco; the Platform manifesto limits itself to condemning the arrangements under which Franco has installed Juan Carlos.

The most important of the 16 parties in the Platform is the rejuvenated PSOE, once led by embittered old exiles out of touch with present-day realities in Spain, but now controlled by younger, dynamic men. Its secretary-general is Felipe Gonzalez, a lawyer from Seville, who has specialized in labour problems and combines personal charm with political acumen.

Other PSOE leaders include Pablo Castellano, a Madrid lawyer who lectures visits to an over-the-hill and grips them with his frankness, and a Bilbao lawyer, Enrique Mugica. The PSOE receives only limited funds from abroad, mainly through its secretariat, the UGT, the Government. Another Junta member is the respected left-wing Madrid intellectual, Professor Enrique Tierno Galvan, who heads a tiny socialist splinter party (PSP) but lacks grass roots support.

Professor Ruiz Jimenez has powerful connections with the more progressive part of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain, and heads the Church's Committee for Justice and Peace, which has spoken out strongly on the need for political rights and amnesty. To

many conservatives, the platform is a potential Kerensky who would enable the communists to come to power as quickly as they did in Moscow in 1917; on the other hand, Señor Carrillo attacked Ruiz Jimenez sharply in a recent issue of the underground Spanish Communist Party newspaper *Mundo Obrero*.

Señor Garcia Lopez, more of a lone wolf in Spanish politics and less known abroad until recently, has for years advocated the same brand of social democracy and the need to court liberal officers in the Spanish armed forces; he is a close personal friend of Lieutenant-General Manuel Diaz Alegria, sacked last year from his post as Chief of the Defence Staff.

Other members of the Platform include the moderate Basque Nationalist Party, some significant centre-left groupings in Catalonia, and the Carlists, a clan of rural royalists who have been backing a dissident branch of the Bourbon family since the early nineteenth century rather than the monarch of those who supported Bonnie Prince Charlie in Scotland.

The incorporation of the Carlists in the Democratic Platform is rather a touch of regional folklore, as they are very much a minority group concentrated in the hills of Navarre. The majority of Spanish monarchists support the mainstream Bourbon dynasty and the descendants of the late King Alfonso XIII, Spain's last king, who went into voluntary exile in 1931 when the monarchy lost popular support.

These monarchists do not identify with any particular political group and they include conservatives, liberals and social democrats. Nearly all of them now support Prince Juan Carlos, even though his father, Don Juan, Alfonso's heir, has once again disowned the arrangements under which General Franco in 1969 installed the son as future king. The father's head, Don Juan, bluff, liberal, but rather amateur in politics, has for long had cold relations with General Franco.

Spanish communists, speaking privately in Madrid, hold that the Junta and Platform will cooperate for initial action this autumn, but initial contacts between the two groupings have shown suspicion and doubts on both sides.

John Organ

## Building Cloud-Cuckoo-Land the country

There are 1,300,000 unoccupied and/or derelict houses in the United Kingdom. If they were suitably restored they would solve our chronic and disgraceful housing shortage. They might even make better homes than the 200,000 new little boxes and tall towers into which the planners, in their sinister jargon, "decant" families each year. In remaking our world as a bleak metropolitan wasteland of apartment blocks, we have violated one of our most essential attributes, our humanity and our kinship with nature.

Alan Horsnall, a City economist who advises insurance companies and pension funds on their investment policy, has started in a small way restoring derelict properties as a matter of principle. He uses local materials and local craftsmen, and encourages the future owners to help with the planning and the work. He makes no profit, but charges enough to pay good wages and maintain his capital base. Two dilapidated cottages restored by his company, Cottagemakers, won horrible mention in the European Architectural Heritage Year competition.

But Mr Horsnall is not just a cottage industry. Don Quixote tilting at the housing giant as a hobby. He is a philosopher with a conservationist prescription for solving our energy crisis, our industrial troubles, and many of the other apparently insoluble ills that afflict our society. "Our society is too concerned with quantity rather than quality; with mass production rather than individual satisfaction. We should be better and happier if we could return to the quality of the past, the quality of the local is satisfying, that people matter more than giant organizations."

He was born and reared on a small farm in Devon, and read agricultural economics as a postgraduate at LSE. His first job was at Dartington Hall, the village commune and cultural enclave in Devon, confirmed his philosophical vision of Plato's ideal village state: "There is a sense of natural order, of the old balancing the young, and the experienced being balanced by the experienced, of an organic community with local roots. The local building techniques and crafts developed at Dartington have been very widely adopted in the West Country."

Mr Horsnall moved to the National College of Agricultural Engineering in Bedfordshire as its agricultural economist. He was dismayed by what he saw going on around him there in the 1960s. Developers were laying waste great tracts of land as they cleared the slums and anything that happened to lie in the way of the motor industry around Luton and its other centres of gigantism seemed to him a monstrous muddle and future collapse. "People, especially as they are increasingly better educated, need spiritual satisfaction in their work. You can get that from the techniques of working on a Bentley or an Alvis in a

comparatively empty working on a Vauxhall monstrous assembly line. Surely a political of a Rolls-Royce in garage is frivolous. Why does even to have a tiny nest of their subconscious and which has to after a year or a is wrong with but cars that are in make and last second-hand Land no more than a and is a far more possession."

Alan Horsnall's science, sensitive meaning at the time, every time, empty and derelict his village. As CI to growl at his "What are you about it?" What did it was to buy the lict cottage to his convert it, using local craftsmen, excellent and sim vationist local art then his team has restored 24 derelict

Apart from advantage, it saves money. Mr Horsnall, by the energy of his professional rather than his philosopher's capital that takes three years to build a new house. To renovate a derelict takes one ton, labour energy is his houses are built in a matter of weeks, being built tend to have very Where they are chimney, he has an ingenious So that produced a tiny fire but a tiny fire but a

Alan Horsnall says: "We don't housing, we need ing. We have got our local industry local community. It is going to take the only way for giant mess we solves it."

Of course rest derelict cottages the ocean. Morris, gritty craft hear somebody's modern planners on a vaster and hensive scale. Lo cannot spend grants on renovat for repairs. Such Britain's housing, society from the never-never Cloud But what the p journalists who Cuckoo-Land as a jorative cliché. The essential Pata lococyclogia was no fancifulness and its adjacency to derelict by giant nail is marching heroic programme. England's great land, and the c villages and local Phil



Two derelict cottages at Clapham, Bedfordshire, Alan Horsnall and commended in the European Heritage Year competition.

In yesterday's article on Angola, the impression given that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) controls only the far east of Angola was referring to the situation before the coup of April 1974 and the present position is that the MPLA over Luanda and its environs, the hinterland to further territory to the south.

Victor Anant

## Restoring natural frontiers for a United States of India

Mr. Shastri, a man like Shastri had the courage and candour to make such an infamous statement, infamous only because he was Prime Minister of a country desperately trying to remain a country.

From 1947, when it became independent, no people in the world—not even the Israelis, not even the people of Indo-China—have been subjected to "cartographical" changes on the scale of the people of the sub-continent. A map is a kind of diagram of reality, political reality. It defines the frontiers of our existence. The map of India for 31 years has been a crazy jigsaw puzzle. First it was redrawn to incorporate the former princely states, then changed over and over again when the principle of linguistic provinces was established, then it was shaken by internal provincial boundary disputes; and, of course, there were the external wranglings over incorporating Kashmir, a half of which is still governed by Pakistan, the disastrous border war with China, the erosion of the sub-continent's status of Bhutan and Sikkim. The Indian born in 1947 who remembers the nationhood has grown up with patched patches. His is an incoherent identity. Will he ever be able to answer the question "Who am I?"

I had asked the sub-editor to the agonizingly unrecognised Mr Nehru if the Congress Party had finally accepted the division of the sub-continent. It was another way of asking if Pakistan would be allowed to pursue its independent, de facto secular, needling from its big neighbour. In April, 1965, the Minister of India. But that was in April, 1965. Only a man like Shastri had the courage and candour to make such an infamous statement, infamous only because he was Prime Minister of a country desperately trying to remain a country.

The Sunday Times had commissioned me to write a profile of the new Prime Minister of India, and I had spent three days on the road with him. To my mind, the "little man", walking in the shadows of the great Nehru, was the toughest of Indian leaders, and the most realistic, because his head was so close to the ground. In retrospect, he remains so, in spite of the dictatorial avatar (incarnation) of Mrs Indira Gandhi. She is acting like a spoilt brat, as her father often did, from innate weaknesses of temperament and from an inherited alienation from the Congress Party, which makes her weak and vulnerable. Mr Shastri acted from a position of strength.

Like the slow, philosophical, meditative opening to an Indian rag, early that summer in New Delhi, I could hear the improvised beginnings of a war theme. It was just before the wretched conflict between India and Pakistan over the dividing line between the two in the western sector, known as the Rann of Kutch. Mr Shastri went to war with Pakistan in 1965, again, with a flourish, tanks, MIG fighters, three fronts, and all from a widely held assumption of this strength, and his unquestioned authority within the Congress Party, which again gave him the lucidity to make peace at Tashkent, under the aegis of Russia, a major

force sanctioned the Indian invasion. Only after the surrender of Pakistan did India recognize the creation of Bangladesh.

India is a country of accidents. The supreme arbitrator of life, as most Indians are aware, is not the merchant or the ruler, but *kismet*, fate, or, as the south Indians would say, *chance*. Writing on the forehead, as Lord Krishna made his last unglorious days of the defeated Yehya Khan, and returned to rule a one-wing Pakistan compatible with his single-minded thrust towards, unrelenting, unshakable and urgent power.

And now? The rage on a theme of war has gone through its slow opening, its exposition of a theme with all its subtle and sophisticated improvisations and with much head-shaking and thigh-slapping, is entering its hottest and organic phase. Perhaps it would be kinder to say that partition, not war, is the theme. But the reinstatement of Bangladesh in the Islamic firmament suggests, in the time of the Tashkent Treaty, he had gone to war reluctantly, he had gone to win; therefore, to make "a lasting peace".

It was a clause in the Tashkent Treaty which gave India the legitimacy to go to war with Pakistan. It was, it must be emphasized, an Indo-Pakistani war which resulted in the re-partitioning of the sub-continent to create a third country, Muslim in majority, but secular in character, with a national language of its own, Bengali. The clause said that neither India nor Pakistan would create a situation in which there would be the erosion of people. India charged Pakistan with throwing out 10 million refugees who threatened to violate the stability of India, in West Bengal. The Russians there-

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heathens as the Muslims. This is a class of hypocrites. They work in the dark. I should know. I was born a Hindu. Which is why Gandhism has been exorcised in the land which was guided by its spirit of tolerance.

These are cruel words. But, I submit, it is a necessary cruelty, to avoid the horrors that lie ahead, if even now, 28 years after independence, modern Indians are not prepared to shed the ambiguities and hypocrisies of tradition.

This is the time for the politics of harmony and diversity, to challenge the politics of secrecy and dogmatism in India. To make, in other words, a strength of India's weaknesses. How? It is my understanding that people like Mr Shastri: the imprisoned Gandhian leader, Mr Jayaprakash Narayan; Shaikh Abdullah of Kashmir; some dynamic south Indians; and some visionary Bengalis, would like to see a United States of Asia.

This would mean autonomous units in a federation, it would mean opening out, allowing sub-national groupings, such as Kashmiri, Bengali, South Indian, Pakistani, etc. It would preempt the partitioners. It would restore to the sub-continent its natural frontiers. It would, above all, provide an outlet for the creative energies of a people cruelly diminished by historical accidents, enriching themselves by openly competitive cultural and economic differences. It is the future of 800 million people at stake.

Victor Anant

## The Times Diary

Where the art students go

There is an assumption, fairly widely held, that students who choose the "soft" options of art and drama—Kesteven, say, or evening or medicine—seldom follow careers related to their course of study. Few end up playing the Old Vic or designing logos for British Airways.

The Sunday Times Magazine decided to test this theory by tracing the subsequent careers of the class of 1974 at two colleges near London. The result of the investigation was surprising.

The researcher traced 30 of that year's 37 students at the Rose Bruford College of Speech and Drama at Sidcup, Kent. Almost all of them, three years after graduating, are strongly engaged in the theatre. At least four are in the BBC drama repertory company and another four have joined a travelling theatre based in Bradford. Almost all had done a spell in repertory. Two shot to near the top at the Royal Court and the Young Vic, and another four began in *Jesus Christ Superstar*. All were in work, save for three women who opted out by marrying.

The same year's graphics students at Middlesex Polytechnic (Hornsey College of Art to old-timers) had done almost as well. Out of 33, one did not complete the course, one dropped out but rejoined later, and the rest are nearly all doing something connected with their training.

Only one man made a radical change—he is working with children for Staffordshire County Council. Another works in a furniture factory in Dorset but makes prints in his spare time. The rest design book jackets, illustrate magazines, work in the exhibitions department of the Board of Trade or the design offices of Shell and other large companies. Others are in the BBC Graphics Department, or at Time Out, or designing brochures for a cosmetics firm. At least six teach, or have taught, art in schools.

Faced with this evidence that the widely held assumption was not true, *The Sunday Times* decided to drop the project, as being less interesting than it would have been had the results been different.

### Escape route

More than 180 people—housewives and businessmen, bureaucrats and academics and professionals in the field—have spent most of this week at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, attending the first English

Genealogical Congress. They have paid about £50 to hear talks about medieval court records, heraldry and the like. Malcolm Pinhorn, the chairman of the working committee which has organized it, says that genealogical studies are a booming industry in Britain. "This year there will be more than 50 different courses—easily the greatest number that have ever been organized."

The reasons, he adds, are not far to seek. "There is a tremendous interest in the past, not least because the past is safe and over, a way of getting away from the present. There is also most people nowadays live in an urban environment, but it is not many generations back that their families moved in from the country, so studying the family history offers an opportunity to escape again and spend a sort of working holiday in the locality the family came from originally. We want to introduce people gently to records and sources they may never have heard of, and also show them that what they can discover

can be of use in building a broader picture." Pinhorn's own pet subject is patronage. "It really is important to know who was related to whom in the past," he says, "because often it explains how they got their jobs."

Yesterday the participants were touring three stately homes, scoring the portraits for family likenesses, and tonight they will be having a banquet with a speech by Michael MacLagan, the Pursuivant of Arms. The organizers are sure the congress will now become a regular event.

### Last orders

Anyone who wants to buy a Chinese rickshaw had better place his order now: the only accredited builder in the world, a Hongkong artisan, is about to close down.

Chan Lai has been making and repairing rickshaws for more than forty years. In the 1930s, when the original hand-drawn form of Chinese transport was still popular, Chan's rickshaw enterprise earned him more than 200 Hongkong dollars a month, which was then first-class remuneration.

But now, as public rickshaws in Hongkong have dwindled to 20, and no rickshaw licences are being issued, his income from repair-work has dropped to five

Hongkong dollars a day (less than 50p). There are occasional windfalls. This year three eccentrics have ordered rickshaws which cost £175 each.

In the old days there were frequent overseas orders. Departing expatriates liked to take a personal rickshaw home with them—especially the English. Chan says it takes three weeks to make a good rickshaw. Hongkong's remaining rickshaw-pullers are all now in their late fifties and earn a stipend mainly by posing for tourist photographers or healing goods.

Elaine Greene, of Newington Green, has sent us a form received by her firm from the Special Security asking for information "in order that graduated contributions paid in respect of the employee named overleaf are credited to the correct amount." Overleaf, the employee in question is identified as "Sun-ame illegible."

### Bulging

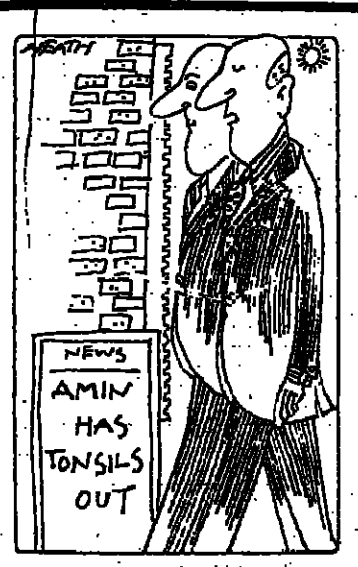
Mirabel Cecil turned to Italy for the third time in her series of tests of mixed hors d'oeuvres. Somehow the Meridians Italian Restaurant in the Fulham Road stays fashionable. Perhaps it is because the clientele have to match the price of the world to match the price

their paunches were bulging ever-so slightly beneath their white shirts open to the waist, or where their waist once was, on the hot evening I went there.

There was no demur when we asked only for mixed hors d'oeuvres, but neither was there much enthusiasm. There was a good selection of cold food laid out on tables near the entrance and we helped ourselves. There was a heavy reliance on olive oil—courgettes had been overcooked in it and then marinated in it; on the other hand aubergines, parmesan, also well-oiled, were succulent.

The highlight was undoubtedly a cold seafood salad, with octopus and squid among other fish, in a delicious herbal vinaigrette. But a cold potato omelette tasted of nothing at all, and so did cold stuffed mushrooms, which seemed to be full of breadcrumbs soaked in oil.

The cold cooked broccoli looked better than it tasted, but what disappointed me most was that on the menu there were all sorts of delicious cold hors d'oeuvres—mozzarella salad, smoked herring and scrambled egg, salad nicotise and so on, none of which were offered to us.



"Now all they have to do is get the surgeon out."

### Sunny

The present fine weather will last until the end of October with temperatures up to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, according to Arthur Mackins, a retired bank clerk and amateur weather-forecaster who claims a 90 per cent success rate over the last six years.

March of next year will be the coldest in 40 years and best casts on sea to phases of the moon, eruptions, atmospheric tests and the more sources of winds a records.

According to him, will stay fine because temperatures no recorded in the Channel are the high season for 25 years but weather will see three volcanic erupt Kamechack, speni Siberia in August.

Is Golders Green warren of necromancer curious rituals, police constable, Peers, has been alerted of the replies he has offered a skull £25.

Another caller will his son; but to the caller, who has "screwed out."





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## IMPASSE AGAIN IN ULSTER

Merlyn Rees's Convention has now passed from the stage, leaving the likelihood of failing to strong likelihood of having failed. The two main blocks in the Convention, the United Unionist Council and the Provisional IRA, remain unreconciled on the central issue of executive power. The SDLP, having received under Mr Whitelaw's leadership, good assurances of a brief taste of ministerial life will now settle for nothing, although what they are offered by the Unionists is an advance on what they had in Stormont. The UUUC will not compromise their electoral superiority by admitting to the top level of the provincial executive men who are committed to the present status of the province they have no doubt.

### Out of reach

The Convention has yet to reconcile, hear and presumably settle these differences. The time can only be a disagreement to Parliament at Westminster or a report which records disagreement, and the Government's stated requirement that there must be some form of sharing and partnership. The use of no political system will be, or be supported, unless the widespread acceptance within the community will have been satisfied. Mr Rees's solution to the problem of Northern Ireland's troubles can be seen only from within Northern Ireland and will not have been proved or disproved.

Meanwhile another, more serious and radical element in the Secretary of State's policy also turned sour. This is the so-called ceasefire negotiations between the Provisional IRA in February, risks attaching to that ceasefire were evident, and pressed, at the time; but Mr Rees is not to be condemned for giving them. The ceasefire offered a chance of securing a political settlement: first, a truce, even if only temporary, and then a ceasefire, and then a political settlement. The Provisionals' campaign of killing and killing in Ulster sporadically, in Great Britain. Fewer deaths, less destruction is a self-justifying attitude.

Second, the ceasefire might provide a full line in violence so a cooling of sectarian rers which would give the

politicians elected to the Convention a better atmosphere in which to look for a workable compromise. Third, there was an outside chance that if the communities in which the Provisionals have their bases and their support came to experience a long enough stretch of peace, and became acquainted with normal law enforcement in place of an alternative between military sweeps and republican kangaroo punishment, they might ultimately deny to the Provisionals cover to resume the offensive. It has not worked out like that. When the Provisionals topped killing, other gangs took over. The frequency of retaliatory sectarian murders increased until the violence death toll during the months of the ceasefire was higher than that before. Provisional IRA detachments have admitted responsibility and pleaded excuse for a few of these murders and their role in others is at best equivocal. The IRA "army council" is either incapable of delivering its side of the ceasefire or disinclined to honour it. The use of the word ceasefire for this dishonoured undertaking, still nursed along by a system of communication between British officials and republicans, has become an object of incredulous resentment in Ulster.

### Wide distrust

Meanwhile the spectacle of Mr Rees's officials parleying indirectly with the Provisional IRA has fertilized suspicion in the Protestant community concerning the Government's political intentions. Even moderate members of that community are affected by the distrust, which is now approaching a point where the Government will no longer be able to carry the larger part of the Ulster people with it.

The SDLP are conscious too of being losers from the ceasefire. The Provisionals have been accorded implied recognition of a political status which broods their own. There are similar misgivings in Dublin, where the nature of Irish republicanism is better understood than it is in Whitehall. The Provisional IRA is seen as having achieved political purchase that it was seeking without losing, gaining territory, in capacity to wage guerrilla warfare, while their paramilitary counterparts on the Protestant side have acquired a corresponding power of initiative. Mr Rees's scope for immediate recovery is not great. Having deliberately (and reasonably)

passed the political initiative in Northern Ireland to the Convention, he must leave it there until the Convention has run its course. Nor is it clear what would be gained by doing the Unionists' bidding and "cracking down" on the Provisional IRA immediately. That and the IRA's reaction to it would add a further gruesome dimension to the violence stalking the province; it is not and cannot be a quick in-and-out operation; and with so many of the political issues unresolved there would be lacking the clear sense of political direction which successful counter-terrorist offensives require.

### Next phase

But there is no disguising the fact that when the Convention has run its expected course the present phase of British policy in Northern Ireland will have been exhausted without successful issue. The next phase will have to be preceded by a radical inspection of the assumptions on which policy has so far been constructed. When the issue in violent dispute is the cardinal political issue of them all, allegiance (with whom do we belong?), it is necessary to question the efficacy of intervening for the well-meant purpose of holding the ring and counselling the antagonists to compose their differences and make room in their scheme of things for two sets of mutually contradictory aspirations. May it not be that intervention in such circumstances entails a duty to back one side or the other on the constitutional issue, without ambiguity and without temporizing—while keeping to a scrupulous impartiality in the matter of civil and political rights?

There is another consideration that must not be lost in the formulation of the next phase of British policy towards Ulster. Six years of direct intervention by the British Government in Ulster's affairs have seen the political institutions of the province dismantled and not rebuilt, stable political organizations broken, and still in pieces, responsibility for internal security removed from the provincial authorities and discharged, consciously or inconsciously, by this very heavy responsibility towards the people of Northern Ireland has been incurred. It must not be shirked.

## Appointment of bishops

From the Bishop of Malmesbury

Sir, The Reverend Allan Hawkins, August 25, stated that in the diocese of Bristol "few—if any—of the clergy, let alone the laity, were invited to express any view" on the appointment of a new bishop. At the Diocesan Synod of May 12, 1973, the Synod approved the appointment of a Vacancy-in-See Committee composed carefully of equal numbers of laity and clergy, of different ages, older and younger, of varied churchmanship and background and from different parts of the diocese. It was made clear at the time that anyone could make their views known through members of this committee when a vacancy arose. I know that a number of people did.

This committee met for several hours with the Archbishop's Pastoral Secretary and made its views fully known. After that the Prime Minister's Patronage Secretary came down and spent two days in the diocese consulting a large range of people, clergy, older and younger again, of varied views and many laity from different walks of life and professions.

Four of the Vacancy-in-See Committee live in the Thamesdown, the same district as Father Hawkins. If he had only telephoned and asked me, I would have been delighted to remind him of the "synodical" channels of expression open to him. Yours faithfully, FREDDY MALMESBURY, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, August 25.

### European Liberals

From Mrs Margaret Wingfield

Sir, May I correct certain inaccuracies in the article on page 2 of August 26, in which you refer to the British Liberals' attitude to the proposed European Federation of Liberal Parties. There is no link with the Liberal International, which is a world-wide organization, whose affiliated membership includes Canada, Israel and India, in addition to most European countries, both those who are members and non-members of the EEC. The proposed Federation will consist only of those parties with representatives in the European Parliament.

The Radical Bulletin, whose first European edition I welcomed this summer, quite rightly stressed that the world liberal has different connotations in different countries and that the world liberal has different connotations in different countries. But the radicals are rather late in suggesting a list of basic principles. These were drawn up and agreed in a manifesto signed at the Liberal International founding congress in Oxford in 1947. They were reaffirmed by 20 countries in Oxford in 1967.

This was admittedly a Liberal International manifesto, but the European Liberalism, who are working to set up the proposed federation, find that these liberal principles, which are the aftermath of war are still valid nearly 30 years later. Only parties which are able to subscribe to this manifesto will be accepted by the new federation.

Membership of the federation must involve some degree of tolerance, as all parties cover a fairly wide spectrum. After all the British Liberals include the "liberalism" preached by Mr Peter Hain and the "classical liberalism" endorsed by Liberal MPs in Westminster.

The Federation will certainly be set up to strengthen the liberal voice in the European Parliament. If certain radicals, from which ever European country they come, decide that they cannot accept the Oxford manifesto and set up a separate group, one can only wish them well.

Yours truly, MARGARET WINGFIELD, President, Liberal Party, 10 Dover Park Drive, SW15, August 27.

### Journalists' unions

From Mr George Glenton

Sir, Mr Ken Morgan's letter published on August 22, by its abuse of a semantic technicality, is grossly misleading about the Institute of Journalists.

It is true that we registered for the first time under the 1971 Act, but before that we held a trade union certificate first issued by the Registrar of Friendly Societies in 1920. Such certificates were available under the Trade Union Act, 1913, and were "conclusive for all purposes". As Mr Morgan must well know the Institute has a long history of negotiation with the Newspaper Society and with the NPA. It is a record of which we are proud.

Mr Morgan professes great contempt for registration under the 1971 Act but he cannot have forgotten that a clear majority of the members of his own union voted in favour of it in a postal ballot. This result was reversed by a delegate meeting, providing yet another example of the ease with which an active doctrinaire minority within the NUJ can thwart the wishes of the majority.

Yours faithfully, GEORGE GLENTON, Chairman, Salaries and Conditions Board, Institute of Journalists, 1 Whitehall Place, SW1.

## The functions of the GLC

From the Deputy Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, As surely as the sound of the first cuckoo heralds the arrival of spring the recent spate of GLC baiting convinces us that the "silly season" is in full swing.

I was interested to see that you gave such prominence to Mr Redfern, chairman of a rates revolt committee which spent a lot of time recently encouraging people to withhold their rates. However, what is more serious is the inability, or wanton refusal, to understand the functions of local government and the GLC in particular which *The Times* has recently exhibited. Let me put some of the more hysterical nonsense into perspective. The average Londoner paid about 50p a week to the GLC for their services last year. Of this sum the GLC used 23p for transportation; 13p for public health and safety (including the London Fire Brigade); 7p for housing; 3p for arts and recreation; 3p for general services and 1p for strategic planning.

## Anomaly in pensions and fixed incomes

From Mrs Marion Oerton

Sir, Sir Alastair Pilkington complains in your columns today (August 27) of the effect of inflation on pensions provided for ex-employees by companies in the private sector, which are not indexed as those of public employees are, and which have apparently risen only by some 5 per cent in the past year.

How right he is. But their position is no different from that of anyone forced to live on a fixed income. On the one hand, the claims of company employees to be preferred to those of my widowed mother-in-law, whose income is derived in part from an annuity and in part from a building society, and who would have been able to live on either source had it not been for the fact that both have increased even by 5 per cent? What about pensions provided for themselves by the self-employed? What about those whose savings are invested in fixed interest securities, or come to that, in equities? What, in short, about anyone whose income level has not been assured by a powerful trade union?

What does Sir Alastair want? Surely not that the government should single out company employees alone among all those who have suffered from inflation, and augment their income from general taxation, for that would be unjust. Surely not that the Government should augment the income of every such sufferer for that, however just, would amount to economic injustice.

Is he then asking merely that index-linking should be withdrawn from the public sector so that government employees, the terms of their employment broken, are thrown into the same boat as everyone else? Again, surely not: it would be ironic indeed if a government which had failed to cope with

inflation were encouraged to evade responsibility for the effects of its failure even on its own employees. The only thing Sir Alastair can justifiably ask for is the thing which so many of us desperately want: an end to inflation. Yours faithfully, MARION OERTON, 86 Hillway, Highgate, N6, August 27.

It is interesting that all this "big is bad" propaganda should occur when so many capital cities are adopting the GLC model—Toronto and Stockholm already and Paris next month. This national disease of self-denigration we suffer from has caused London to be likened to New York with its great financial crisis. Yet the reality is quite the opposite: the GLC and the London boroughs have exercised a remarkable self-discipline throughout these difficult 12 months. I am cynical enough to expect praise for it. I would have hoped to avoid the ill-conceived, ill-considered criticism from your columns in recent months.

Finally, I can remember a time when I could buy my *Times* for 4d—now costs me 10p (or 24d). Perhaps you, like local government, will now acknowledge that the last two years have been the most difficult financial period since 1947. Yours faithfully, ILLYD HARRINGTON, County Hall, SE1, August 28.

From Mr J. L. Vosper

Sir, Not only pensioners but thousands who are approaching retirement age will welcome Sir Alastair Pilkington's letter drawing attention to the unfair discrimination in pensions.

This bites even deeper than Sir Alastair's letter indicates in that the provision of indexed pensions for public employees is made possible by taxation, which of course includes the taxes paid by those whose pensions are not indexed. The injustice of this is widely conceded, not least by the beneficiaries who, like Brutus, are honourable men.

If this is too complex or too costly to put right while we are battling with inflation could not an interim measure be approved, allowing rebates in income tax or rates, equivalent to at least part of the pension lost? The private pensioner deprived of £500 gross pension might receive a rebate of, say, £200 or if the cost of this is too high to be borne by the community, the rebate could be £100, one fifth of the gross loss, financed by a levy on those enjoying the luxury of complete indexation.

This would be the roughest sort of justice. But rough justice is better than none at all. Yours faithfully, J. L. VOSPER, Saltram Cottage, The Green, Croxley Green, Herts, August 27.

## Future of higher education

From Professor Malcolm Kelsall

Sir, Your editorial (August 25) accuses universities of showing few positive ideas for the future of higher education and of filling the air with restrictions and prohibitions when they should be helping to check the growth of public expenditure. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Since Robbins the universities have effected a revolution that has made intellectual excellence the common heritage of hundreds of thousands of young people who would previously have been denied proper education. Of late continued expansion has been achieved against falling capital investment and declining salaries and wages. This is an immense positive achievement and if members of my profession were being sensibly asked by the Government to continue to promote education and sustain efficiency we would respond in the future as we have in the past.

Instead we have been made the scapegoats for the Government's economic failure. Many universities are now crippled by the lack of capital to perform their function, unable to replace essential staff, to purchase vital equipment or to sustain amenities. Some, indeed, may even be potentially bankrupt. Now, on top of this, salaries have been arbitrarily cut effectively by one fifth as an award, strictly within the "social contract" has been retrospectively torn up by the Government.

This action is not the "rough justice" which the Prime Minister has declared to be his present aim, but injustice. How would one expect a minor to respond, or a doctor? If university teachers protest it is not because they are unaware of the need to cut public expenditure—they have more than years' experience of that. They have been gradually attacked.

Such protest is necessary to protect universities from the very de-

mise you recommend as positive thinking, and universities are as necessary in a complex society as coal mines or dockyards. It will be regrettable if this last point has to be put this autumn with Wilsonian roughness. Yours faithfully, MALCOLM KELSALL, Shellcroft Cottage, Mordern, Berkshire.

From Professor G. L. Huxley

Sir, The suggestion that "there should be more active discrimination in favour of the dozen or so universities of truly international reputation" (Leader, August 25) is a prescription for trouble between universities. If there are to be discriminatory cuts, then the only fair method is for the University Grants Committee to treat most harshly the institutions—those with the largest assets—best able to endure some impoverishment in order to maintain the assets, and hence the ability to cut, of collegiate universities. It will be necessary to add the wealth of the colleges to the resources commanded by the central university authorities.

"International reputation" is as much a possession of individuals as of institutions, but even if an agreed list of the "dozen or so" internationally reputed universities could be drawn up (by a committee of foreign experts, perhaps), it would not follow that the chosen few would be more helpful to the nation in its present plight or to the advancement of learning than those excluded from the selection. I hope, therefore, that the UGC will ignore your suggestion.

If there is to be discrimination, then in a period of stringency it would be wiser to foster the least costly subjects than to maintain the weaker universities. Yours faithfully, GEORGE HUXLEY, Department of Greek, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast.

## Community Land Bill

From Mr Ronald M. Bell, QC, Conservative MP for Beaconsfield

Sir, Mr Hugh Rossi has convincingly refuted Mr Parkinson's bureaucratic misrepresentation about the Community Land Bill; but he could have gone further. Mr Parkinson's belief that the increase in value of land which derives from planning permission rightly belongs to the "community" (by which is commonly meant some organ of government) is basically wrong.

Until the recent planning legislation (which in its comprehensive form is post-war), the owner of land could develop it as he wished. Planning consent under Acts of Parliament was not required. The same Acts took away from him. The only reasonable claim that can be made on behalf of the general community is in respect of that part of the current development value which is the enhancement due to restriction elsewhere in the relevant neighbourhood.

## Price of treason in Greece

From Sir Robin Hooper

Sir, Your postbag today is no doubt weighed down with letters from eminent progressives demanding the same indulgence for the Greek Colonels as they normally demand for other offenders. But just in case there is silence, may I thank you for the reports—admirable by even his high standards—which my friend your Correspondent has been sending from Athens, and for your wise and temperate leading article? Mr Karamanlis and his colleagues are faced with difficult decisions; but they can be relied on to show the good sense and magnanimity characteristic of them, and not to be persuaded—no one who knows them would suggest that they could be intimidated—into yielding to the clamour for vengeance.

The allegations that a Communist coup was imminent in April 1968 have long since been demonstrated to be nonsense—whatever happened to the "trucksloads of evidence" which Mr Papadopoulos and his followers promised us then? But the fact remains that many of the criteria for the criterion of those who, given the chance, would impose on Greece a tyranny far worse than that which collapsed under the weight of its own follies last year. Yours faithfully, ROBIN HOOPER, HM Ambassador to Greece, 19-21 Brook House, Egerton, Ashford, Kent, August 25.

From Mr Peter Calvocoressi

Sir, Your leader on August 25 on the problem of how to punish criminals like Papadopoulos, and company exposes the difficulties without solving them. Put in your terms, there is no solution. Death or life seems a fit penalty for a constitutional offence, and yet such men are widely regarded as deserving the ultimate penalty, whatever it may be in their country.

Treason trials are an anachronism. Treason is an ancient offence which used to appal sovereigns and their like, and does not so much move the ordinary modern man or woman. What makes us seethe about a Papadopoulos is not that he committed treason but that murder and torture were committed under his auspices. The same argument applied *mutatis mutandis* to Goering and his company.

If these trials were more plainly seen as murder trials, the dilemma of sentencing high political personages would be greatly reduced (though it cannot be eliminated). The main offence of the defendants in the so-called treason trial in Athens would be the ordinary murder of a man. What was done by the defendants in the torture trial which has been going on in a near by court. Yours, etc, PETER CALVOCORESSI, Guise House, Aspley Guise, Betchley, Buckinghamshire.

## Spoken English

From Mr T. S. Fookes

Sir, Mr Kingsley Amis (August 26) rightly draws attention to the ugly intrusive glacial stop in spoken English, and Mr David McCann expounds the intrusive r. The curious thing about these two common faults is that they are exact opposites.

Correctly spoken English makes much use of elision: the running together of two words where the proper conditions exist (as in "never again"). The intrusive r results from an incorrect attempt to elide (as in "lawn-a-order") where a glottal stop would be preferable (but not necessary or really desirable: there is nothing wrong with "lawn-a-order") whereas the intrusive glottal stop is used by speakers who shy away from elision altogether. Methods of combining the two in one breath are no doubt being carefully researched at the BBC.

But why are we shying away from "sh"? Appreciate, associate and prostitute are used to contain this sound, have become appreciate, associate and prostitute; and Rhodesia has become Rhodessa or Rhodessia. Perhaps it is the influence of television, or television? Yours faithfully, T. S. FOOKES, Hazelbury, 15 Woodcote Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.

## The advanced train

From Mr Kenneth Cantlie

There are many who will agree with Mr Smallhorn's letter in your issue of August 18 and share his view that the Advanced Passenger Train (APT) was, and is, a bold conception. It has another enemy not mentioned by him, and that is the passage of time. Other nations, especially the French, are working on lines parallel to those of the APT and unless production models enter regular service at no distant date, they will be obsolete before they start.

At the Bangkok International Rail Conference one of the Australian delegates, who knew his Dickens, said that it was the Mrs Harris of railways. Yours faithfully, K. CANTLIE, 8 Chester Row, Eaton Square, SW1.

## Packed like sardines

From Mr Martin Vanheems

Sir, Let us hear no more complaints of being "packed like sardines". My wife recently opened a tin costing 25p and found four fish inside. It put me in mind of those luxurious two-a-side first class compartments upholstered in dark blue box cloth, with clean linen antiques in the days when railways were run at a profit. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, MARTIN VANHEEMS, 120 St Andrew's Road, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

## CORSICANS UP IN ARMS

or perhaps four, police shot dead in a week, and in the streets of Bastia led by its mayor as warse during the liberation of Corsica from the Germans in 1943. These are events of a serious which goes well beyond a democratic state can expect to have to cope with dealing with demands for autonomy. They are more readily comparable to the clash of rival nationalisms in the Spanish Basque where a terrorist movement, leading total national resistance confronts a state which is to tolerate, even opposition.

For the Rebirth of Corsica, the movement has been in the recent armed struggle with the French authorities which was officially ended by the French Government yesterday, has not, however, for national independence, rate, nor yet. It has, in words "always carried activities within the frame of the French Republic". It is as a regionalist protest against the fact that

the island's economic resources (essentially vineyards and tourism) are largely in the hands of non-Corsicans, while many thousands of native islanders have to emigrate to mainland France to make a living. On the political level it called for an autonomous assembly and executive of the lines of those enjoyed by neighbouring Sardinia within the Italian state.

It appears that the economic grievances it voiced are indeed widely shared by the Corsican population, whereas the political programme has not—at any rate until this year—mobilized very much support. In electoral terms the movement has not yet succeeded in shaking the hold of the mainland political parties. Admittedly electoral fraud is far from unknown in Corsica, but it is hard to prevent a genuine mass movement from becoming a serious electoral competitor. The suspicion must inevitably be strong that if the ARC had been a genuine mass movement it would not have resorted to arms. Regrettably enough, it looks as though the resort to violence may have too be paying political dividends, as it has in so many other

parts of the world. For while the violence itself is generally condemned, there is unmistakably a sudden disposition in Paris to make the Corsican problem more seriously, and to admit that it has a political as well as an economic dimension. Obviously the French government, whose clumsy and over-dramatic reaction to the ARC's seizure of a wine-warehouse last week helped to bring about the first loss of life, will not now wish to make political concessions under the impact of violence. But if it relies solely on police operations to resolve the crisis, support for the ARC is bound to grow, at any rate among the younger and more disgruntled Corsicans. And the transition to an all-out nationalist programme (already hinted by the slogan "I Francisi fora") Out with the French) can hardly be long delayed.

The dilemma is a depressingly familiar one, and the Mayor of Bastia's suggestion of a referendum to establish whether the majority of Corsicans actually want autonomy or not will hardly provide a complete solution. But it might at least clear the air, and give time for faces to be saved without further bloodshed.

## of world poverty

Mr Michael Harris

The World Bank's poverty survey reported on Monday, 25, is indeed chilling, but it is a human face. They are the African who can no longer the bus ride to hospital to his treatment, and the Indian with an unfinished well and ration because the price of has skyrocketed, as well as those who have had to tighten its as food prices have risen.

national level these examples multiplied to illustrate the is facing individual countries the Philippines fertiliser saved to the cash crop sector in production, so none was e for smaller groups in food production.

one costly oil and fertiliser the more advanced (the evolution) section of Indian ure. And in Sierra Leone national policy of attaining idency in rice, its staple rners who have learned the of small-scale mechanization power tillers are now have to hand cultivation, as e of the machines and the un them have risen. ouble tragedy of the situa that there are now more eeding relief-type assistance cause many of the develop orbs are being strangled e difficulties. And this is own country too as the common nature of them for all of us will feel tion on people and their

needs. Ultimately, human effort and imagination are the only permanent resources we have. A new look, from the bottom up, could provide some new insights into problems that face us all. MICHAEL HARRIS, Overseas Director, Oxfam, Oxford, August 7.

### Political activists

From Mr P. T. Cox

Sir, I reported today that Mr Hugh Jenkins, MP, Minister for the Arts, considers that non-activists should be disregarded by the Labour Party in deciding its policy and its representatives in Parliament. They are passengers who should have no say in running the ship, he does not say, that they should pay for it and thus making the voyage possible.

[This clear statement of aim, used equally by Marxists and Fascists in practice, is so at variance with the principles of democratic socialism that it deserves maximum publicity. Most of that silent majority are not idle layabouts but devote their available energy to producing the means of the country's livelihood. If they were to divert as much effort to political meetings and organisations as do the activists, the country would soon be starving. It is a case could be made for doing away with all political activity except that personally conducted by members or aspiring members of Parliament, but that would be an extreme and impractical position.

Surely the best we can do is to make sure that those who strive to advance their political ideas should never forget that their main purpose should be to serve all who give most of their time to providing food, fuel, shelter and other essential services which enable the activists as well as others to exist.

Yours faithfully, P. T. COX, The Bridge House, Malden, Tonbridge, Kent, August 24.

## Blackberry superstitions

From Mrs Frances M. Pelling

Sir, Almost two years ago you kindly published a letter of mine about the extraordinarily long blackberry season. This sparks off an interesting correspondence concerning blackberries picked out of season, and superstitions previously unknown to me. Last Sunday, picking blackberries in my garden with a friend, we discussed this interesting subject. On her remarking that it was "a lot of nonsense", I agreed, albeit mentioning that I had suffered two accidents and several illnesses since that first "out of season" picking. At that precise moment a wasp appeared from nowhere and stung me viciously on the back of the hand! Was this a coincidence, or a Devil's agent? I wonder! Yours truly, FRANCES M. PELLING, The Anchorage, Roydon, Harlow, Essex.







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AING

LOCAL  
OR NATIONAL  
STATION SERVICEEngineering body  
ts back at union  
recusations of  
vestment strike

Colin Brown, engineering industry leader, hit back at union accusations of an "investment strike" by producing one of the grim economic reports ever produced by the Engineering Federation. Mr Brown, the EBF general, warned the

no good screaming about investment strike. You cannot if you're not got the money to do so.

country was devoting far too much of its resources to consumption and not enough for the creation of new jobs.

less this policy is reversed, we cannot see an escape from present underinvestment.

EEF report based on a survey of 800 companies in April, indicates a shortage of home orders, rising costs and inadequate

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Mr Bamford yesterday: Pretty grim reading.

companies expect export orders to improve during 1975-76. Analysing the problems faced by the industry, the federation's economists say that the turnaround in the prospects for home orders is mainly a reflection of reduced investment by the rest of industry.

But it has led in its turn to a reversal of the engineering industry's own investment plans. A year ago, nearly 80 per cent of firms taking part in the survey were planning to buy more plant and machinery. By April 1975 this figure had fallen to 25 per cent.

The report gives a warning that profits have now fallen to a level which threatened future prosperity. Officials pointed out that although there had been a 2 per cent increase in gross trading profits last year, this meant little when set against a 21 per cent rise in the retail price index.

## Manufacturers cut spending 7pc

Mr Westlake, manufacturing industry leader, continued to cut back on capital equipment in the economic recession.

the following figures published by the Department of Industry for the fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing, distributive, and service industries and for the physical increase in industry's stocks all seasonally adjusted at 1970 prices:

As it takes several months for spending plans to be translated into action, a very heavy fall in capital expenditure is in fact inevitable this autumn.

A drop in spending this year of the order of 15 per cent, implies annual expenditure of around £1,775m, compared with £2,087m in 1974. It would be the lowest level since 1972 when the economy was recovering from the last downturn in the business cycle.

The fall in expenditure on vehicles during the first half of 1975 has been greater than on other assets, being about 25 per cent below that in the second half of 1974. The corresponding falls in new building work and plant and machinery amount to 7 and 8 per cent respectively.

The reduction in capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) has proved to be

much smaller during the second quarter of 1975 than for manufacturing industry—just under 13 per cent.

But the fall in this sector has been greater than for manufacturing over a longer period.

He believed the two sides

More talks on Chrysler's work on participation scheme are to be held after shop stewards at the company's plant at Linwood, near Glasgow, decided yesterday that the plan was unacceptable as it would mean 8,000 workers, stressed that the way had been left open for further talks. Mr John Carr, chairman of the joint shop stewards' committee, said: "The company's proposals are unacceptable as they stand, but we are prepared to continue discussions."

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Caution by  
Lloyd's  
despite £92m  
profit peak

By Our Financial Staff

Lloyd's of London, the international insurance market, made record profits of £92m in 1974, the latest year for which the underwriting account has been closed. This was the second successive year of record results.

But Mr Havelock Hudson, the chairman, forecast yesterday that the results for 1975 would be "mediocre" and those for 1976 "bad". Lloyd's accounts are not closed until nearly three years after the year in which premiums are received, so as to allow all claims to come in.

On the other hand, Mr Hudson said, the 1975 account might be somewhat better and that a strong flow of new business now being taken from America should bring a sharp improvement in Lloyd's results in the year 1976.

The record 1,300 applicants who were hoping to become members of Lloyd's underwriting syndicates would benefit from this expected underwriting recovery, Mr Hudson said.

Another reason for the present surge in applications for membership was a desire to minimize the impact of the proposed wealth tax and higher tax rates.

Of the £15m improvement in Lloyd's total underwriting profits in 1974, £6m was attributable to the 33 motor underwriting syndicates whose profit was £8m.

However, although the 1973 motor account looked "healthy enough" at this stage, the 1974 and 1975 motor accounts are expected to suffer the sharp impact of claims inflation.

Marine insurance was the other strong sector in 1974 and profits for the 115 syndicates involved totalled £47m, against £36m in the previous year, said Mr C. O. Gibb, chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association.

The 32 aviation syndicates saw their 1974 profits rise from £15m to £36m in total, it was reported.

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## Limited agreement foreseen at IMF

From Frank Vogel

Washington, Aug 28. Agreement on increases in quotas and on redistribution of member voting shares may be reached at the interim ministerial committee meeting of the International Monetary Fund here on Sunday.

Informed sources said the prospects of agreement on the future management of exchange rates and the role of gold in the monetary system were slim though there would be some progress on the gold question.

The next two weeks will see a series of international conferences, covering a range of subjects from gold and exchange rates to oil prices and development aid. The meetings are likely to produce much heated discussion, but few solid agreements.

Prospects for progress on monetary reform will probably be enhanced by agreement between the French and the Americans to discuss the outstanding issues—IMF quotas, gold and exchange rates—as separate issues, rather than as one indivisible package.

Mr Edwin Yeo, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, said the United

States was already reviewing the possibility of "unbundling" discussions and agreements on these matters.

Mr Yeo noted, however, that agreements would require congressional approval and could only be presented to the Congress as a single package.

The United States now appears hopeful of agreement on quotas and some progress on exchange rates and gold being reached at the next meeting of the IMF's interim committee in Jamaica in January.

Finance ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are likely to meet here in the next week.

Experts believe that Mr Gonsalves Rodriguez, this year's chairman who is Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs and central bank governor, will outline Opec views on development aid, monetary reform and oil prices.

Other countries are expected to argue strongly that at least 10 per cent price rises are now justified and that it is the industrial countries, rather than the Opec, which have given inadequate development aid in the past year.

David Blake writes: Mr William Simon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, clashed again yesterday with his French counterpart, M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, over the role of flexible rates in the world monetary system.

In an interview with the French magazine *Le Monde*, Mr Simon spoke scathingly of the French belief that the world ought to return to fixed parities, and said Congress would refuse to endorse changes in the statute of the IMF unless flexing were included.

Mr Simon was particularly explicit in his rejection of M. Fourcade's view that fixed rates would be a contribution to world price stability. "I cannot see what he means," he said. "It would need two to four years to reach the present inflation which is the price of a decade of irresponsible policies."

Only on the issue of gold was there any sign of compromise in the interview. He is quoted as saying that he hopes for final agreement on the role of gold in the coming IMF meeting.

Any hint of compromise in the suggestion, however, is more than counterbalanced by advocacy of the dollar as an international reserve currency—something which has always deeply offended the French.

Mr Simon's hostility to M. Fourcade and his ideas, which has matured over the months, is clearly reciprocated. At the end of a meeting of finance ministers of the franc zone yesterday, M. Fourcade came back fighting. France, he said, was absolutely "intransigent" in its commitment to fixed rates, and had the support of the developing world.

The tone of the exchanges is, no doubt, made more acerbic by the fact that there is now no prospect of a serious debate on the issue at next week's IMF meeting in Washington. The French hope is that the issue will be resolved at the forthcoming summit meeting between the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Japan.

America, however, is believed to have indicated that while it was prepared to attend the meeting it did not want to discuss the currency question, which would seem to rule out prospects of any breakthrough being achieved there.

£9.4m loss  
on year  
by British  
Airways

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

British Airways made a net loss of £9.4m in the financial year 1974-75, compared with a profit of £16.5m to the previous year, according to the annual report and accounts published yesterday.

Sir David Nicholson, the chairman, said yesterday there was little cause for "anything but the most cautious optimism" over the results for the current financial year, which would also be "very difficult".

The 1974-75 result allows for deduction of interest and taxation from a profit of £5.4m. The Government has accepted that this small profit was insufficient to cover interest payments on long-term borrowings, and that no dividend should be paid by BA this year.

The £9.4m loss reflected the condition of the British domestic economy and the world economic situation, the annual report said. It also noted that the airline lost £21m during the year.

Unit costs of the airline increased by 35 per cent, made up of general inflation (18 per cent), fuel prices (16 per cent) and service interruptions (1 per cent).

Within the overall figures, the European division made an operating loss of £15.4m, the overseas division an operating profit of £23.2m, and the regional division an operating loss of £4.7m.

The report commented: "The world was passing through a period of business recession and general price inflation, in particular of fuel price, exacerbated in the case of the United Kingdom by steady devaluation of sterling against many other currencies."

"These factors have hit the airline divisions of British Airways in all their markets."

Operating expenditures rose by 29 per cent to £666m, with fuel and oil costing £70m more than in the previous year.

Commonwealth backs  
buffer stocks plan

By David Blake

Commonwealth ministers yesterday agreed in Georgetown, Guyana, on a declaration which accepts the report of a group of 10 leading experts calling for major moves to narrow the gap between rich and poor nations.

However, the ministers spelt out that a number of nations, with the developed states most prominent, remain unhappy about a number of measures proposed. The experts wrote the 47-page document in their individual capacities.

The report calls for an integrated commodity programme, backed up by buffer stocks financed by producers and consumers, with the possibility of oil countries also investing.

It also calls for the prices of raw materials to be tied to those of industrial goods so that the purchasing power of developing nations who are commodity producers is stable.

Both these ideas cause difficulties for countries such as the United Kingdom. The British position is that commodity

agreements should be put on a product-by-product basis, instead of attempts being made to roll all products up into one package. Britain is also totally opposed to the idea of tying commodity prices to industrial prices or indexing, as it is called.

These issues, which many developing countries feel lie at the heart of their call for a new international economic order, form a straight divide between developed and developing nations in the Commonwealth. But the ministers stressed that there are other suggestions in the report aimed at giving immediate relief to poor nations which divide common general agreement.

The endorsement of the report, which is now to be circulated at the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly, is a compromise designed to show that it is possible for a group of nations to come up with at least the beginnings of a joint approach.

Institutions and dissident  
three clinch Vantona bid

By Our Financial Staff

The increasingly acrimonious takeover battle for Vantona ended yesterday when three directors, who had resisted the approaches of Spirale, agreed to accept revised terms which gave shareholders a mere 2p a share extra.

At the same time their advisers, Samuel Montagu, strongly condemned five institutions for suddenly accepting the original offer and thus preventing Vantona from negotiating substantially better terms.

The end of the struggle, which had split the Vantona board, came when five institutions holding 3.8 per cent of the company's shares decided to accept the offer, the Montagu spokesman said.

They had accepted before the revised terms had been agreed, he said.

Shares held by these institutions gave Spirale 50.1 per cent of Vantona's equity either through acceptances or purchases in the market.

Mr Herbert Pilkington, Vantona's chairman, and the two other directors who opposed the original terms of the bid, accepted the new offer, which values Vantona at £15.9m, or 48.3p a share. The new terms, which compare with an original offer of 46p at yesterday's prices are: 79 Spirale shares and either 1661 of 14 per cent convertible secured loan stock 1980 or £66 cash for every 200 Vantona shares. Conversion rate will be 200 shares for every £100 loan stock.

The cabinet, meeting for the second day running to discuss the economy, dealt also with the new spending plans put forward by the various government departments.

This process, described by Dr Grünewald as "taking place in a cooperative atmosphere", is traditionally a bitter session. The emphasis on saving is intended to begin the process of eliminating that part of the budget deficit which has not been caused by a recession-linked fall in tax revenues or higher spending to support the economy.

Wall St soars 22.45

New York, Aug 28.—The Dow Jones industrial average rose 22.45 to 829.47, its best gain since January 27, when it climbed 26.05 points. Trading was slow, and analysts were hard pressed to explain the sudden surge in prices.

Group says  
ECGD curb  
lost orders  
worth £11m

By Our Financial Staff

A strong attack on the partial inflation cover given to British manufacturers by the Export Credits Guarantee Department was made yesterday by Sir William Mather, chairman of Mather & Platt, the Manchester-based engineering company.

Sir William said the company had lost an £8m order to supply a textile finishing plant to Cuba because the limited ECGD inflation cover had forced Mather & Platt to quote too high a price. The contract had instead gone to a Japanese company.

The Cuban order had not been an isolated incident. The company had lost several other contracts, including one from the Middle East for a pumping station worth between £2m and £3m, Sir William said.

The inflation cover was introduced by the ECGD in February in an attempt to stop British companies being priced out of export markets by the effects of soaring inflation at home.

Also, many companies were refusing to quote firm prices after having been already badly caught on lower prices for contracts, which did not go down well in many overseas markets.

The cover applies only to capital goods orders worth over £2m. Under the scheme, manufacturers are asked to bear the first 10 per cent inflationary rise and the ECGD will carry the next 15 per cent increase for cash orders and 10 per cent for credit orders.

Thereafter, the manufacturers must absorb any further rises or attempt to pass them onto the buyers.

Sir William said the cover was not nearly high enough, considering current inflation levels—particularly for companies like Mather & Platt which favoured long-term contracts.

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## Stockpiled bricks 'enough to build over 70,000 houses'

By Ronald Faux

While Britain is acutely short of homes, and imported hundreds of prefabricated system-built houses for the North Sea oil industry, 748 million bricks were lying stockpiled and the British brick-making industry was operating 30 per cent below capacity.

This was stated yesterday by Mr Anthony Cadman, director-general of the Brick Development Association, which is indignant at the manner in which the "humble but excellent brick" is being overshadowed by "gimmicky and facile solutions to the housing problem".

Mr Cadman, speaking in Glasgow, said half the brick manufacturing capacity which had already closed down in the last 18 months would never be reopened and 2,000 jobs had been lost.

He said the stockpile of bricks represented over 70,000 houses and £28m of locked-up capital. He described Britain as the only western country which still managed to preserve a housing shortage which imposed higher prices and lower standards on the waiting list.

As the producers of the best and basic materials we naturally regret that the nation's priority on housing seems to be so small and we resent the use of prefabricated industrialized or even imported timber-clad housing which is happening at this time especially in the oil industry of Scotland for the oil industry.

It is totally unnecessary. There is an ample workforce here of skilled and vigorous men who ought to be building these houses. It is a terrible fact, however, that the construction industry unions quote a national figure of 160,000 men unemployed.

Combined with the tremendous stocks of bricks, this means we have ample men and material to build at once a great quantity of brick homes if only

the priorities and political will were there.

Provisional figures from the Department of the Environment show that brickmakers are continuing to draw on stockpiles to fulfil deliveries.

Brick production in July was 431 million; deliveries totalled 508 million; by the end of the month stock had fallen from 759 million to 683 million—equivalent to about seven weeks' production.

Cement output averaged 334,000 tonnes a week in July, while home deliveries averaged 333,000 tonnes. By the end of the month stocks had dropped from 350,000 to 343,000 tonnes.

Malcolm Brown writes: House-building is maintaining its modest recovery, according to provisional figures issued last night by the Department of the Environment.

Starts and completions figures showed little change in July from the previous month, but the trend shown by an analysis of three-month totals points to a gradual improvement.

Public sector starts in July were 500 down at 15,000, according to the Department's figures, while completions were 1,300 up at 15,000.

Private sector starts were 700 down at 14,000 and completions 1,100 down at 12,000.

Taking three-month totals so as to reduce the effects of month-to-month fluctuations and discounting normal seasonal movements, public sector starts in May to July were 2 per cent up on the previous three months and 10 per cent up on May to July a year earlier.

Public sector completions were 4 per cent up on the previous three months, and 28 per cent up on a year earlier.

Making similar comparisons in the private sector, starts were 2 per cent and 49 per cent up while completions were unchanged and 27 per cent up respectively.

## Specialized role for Factory Inspectorate

By David Young

Details of its reorganization of the regional and local offices of HM Factory Inspectorate were announced yesterday by the Government's Health and Safety Executive.

The executive had earlier announced its intention to reorganize the Inspectorate to ensure a greater degree of industrial specialization after consultation with the TUC and the CBI.

There will be 21 operational areas established under the shake-up, 18 of them headed by an area director with the rank of superintendent inspector.

Three areas will have senior area directors, one of them in London with responsibility for metropolitan matters, another in the West Midlands and the third in East Scotland with overall Scottish responsibility.

The new system means that inspectors in each area, instead of dealing with all types of industrial health and safety matters, will work in an industry group composed of several inspectors specializing in a particular industry or group.

In the case of certain industries a national group will have an overall responsibility for it and have close links with all other groups dealing with that industry.

At present the Inspectorate has 11 divisions of offices headed by a superintendent inspector with supporting administrative, executive and clerical staff. There are also 115 district offices each with an average of four inspectors with supporting clerical staff and specialist inspectors based in London.

Under the new system the total number of offices will be about 40, but the executive said there would be no precipitate closing of the district offices and the need for local consultation. No enforced redundancies are expected.

## Mr Wilson rejects textile union's plea to save mill jobs

By Peter Hill

Appeals by textile union leaders for Government intervention to prevent further mill closures in the hard pressed cotton and allied textile industry have been rejected by the Prime Minister.

Mr Fred Hague and Mr Joe King, joint general secretaries of the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union, appealed to Mr Wilson last month to step in to prevent the closure of the Embsay and Ems Mills, operated by Courtaulds and involving the loss of over 600 jobs.

But in a reply from the Prime Minister's political office, signed by Mr Albert Murray, Mr Wilson noted that the Government had said that it was prepared to consider any request for financial assistance under the 1972 Industry Act to assist modernization of the mills.

"Courtaulds had not asked us to consider any investment programme which includes this mill (the Embsay). You will appreciate that the Secretary of State for Industry could not act on a direct approach for

assistance from the companies themselves," said the letter. Referring to the union leaders' plea for the Government to intervene and prevent further closures in the spinning sector of the industry, the letter stated: "It is not the Government's industrial policy to stop the necessary process of change in the industry."

Successful Governments have helped positively to encourage and assist this process of adaptation in the industry by the provision of substantial sums of public money, a good deal of which has gone to the North-west.

But in the further letter to Mr Wilson, the two trade union leaders have re-affirmed their plea for some positive government action, and said that the closures of the two mills could have been prevented with more effort by the Government and the departments concerned. It was true, they stressed, that statements on the need to re-structure a United Kingdom textile industry, were acted upon in a positive way.

## Statutory rewards urged for employed inventors

Employees who earn millions of pounds for their companies by inventing new processes or devices often receive no reward for their efforts, according to the Institute of Patentees and Inventors.

In response to a Government White Paper on patent law reform, it cites the cases of the inventors for four patents which earned their companies respectively one, two, three, and six million pounds and who received no reward.

The institute calls for a statutory scheme to reward employed inventors. It points out that employee inventors were better off in the early part of this century, and that there has been a considerable shift away from the presumption then held that an inventor was

entitled to the fruits of his brainchild.

"His common law rights have been eroded over the years so that there is now no doctrine in this country to compensate or protect the employee who loses his invention rights to his employer," it adds.

A compensatory payment scheme, as envisaged by the Institute, would give the employee first option to exploit the idea provided the company was fully entitled to it. But it would prevent a company that did not want to use an employee's idea from blocking the exploitation of the invention elsewhere.

A number of examples of "unfairness to employee inventors" are detailed by the institute, two of which involve the National Coal Board.

## Tokyo jitters in wake of Kohjin's fall

By David Blake

A wave of the jitters has swept companies in Japan because of fears that other companies may collapse in the wake of the Kohjin group. Kohjin yesterday entered formal application for the start of bankruptcy proceedings because of losses in its land and artificial fibre interests.

The Chori company, which last year had sales of £862m, announced that it was seeking an arrangement with its banks to cover losses in its textile business.

Eidai, a housing company, was forced to issue a denial of stock market rumours that one of its subsidiaries has run into financial difficulties.

Meanwhile, there was good news yesterday for some of Kohjin's creditors. Two American banks learnt that they will receive repayment of \$800,000 (about £380,000) lent to the group under the terms of a guarantee by the Taiyo Kobe Bank.

Kohjin has debts of some £300m, making it the biggest failure in postwar Japan. The company's collapse is expected to lead to more expansionary government policies in coming months.

## Redundancy notices for 250 at NVT

About 250 of the 1,400 workforce at the Norton Villiers Triumph factory at Small Heath, Birmingham, received two-week redundancy notices yesterday as part of the scheme to reorganize the company.

A management spokesman said the notices had been issued mostly to those overdue for retirement and the most recently employed.

Meanwhile, shop stewards continued discussions with management about the re-organization plans which, the company says, are aimed at keeping the plant profitable.

They have claimed that the factory might be completely run down by the end of the year.

Surcharge suspended

The South and South-East African Conference of Shipping Lines have decided that, in view of the sustained improvement in the turnaround of their vessels at ports in the Republic of South Africa, the present surcharge of 12.5 per cent will be suspended in respect of cargo shipped by vessels commencing to load at each United Kingdom and Continental port individually on and after September 1, 1975.

Japan import aids

Japan has announced emergency financing arrangements to increase imports of primary products from developing countries hit by a decline in their exports to Japan. Special one-year 5 per cent loans totalling \$43m will be made by the Export-Import Bank.

Loan to Daf Trucks

Financial aid has been agreed by the Dutch Government to Daf Trucks in the form of a subordinated state loan. Mr Roud Lubbers, the Dutch Economic Minister, told Parliament yesterday. He will disclose the amount of the loan.

Arab blacklist

Three leading United States companies and the Romanian state airline Tarom have been added to the Arab blacklist for dealing with Israel, Mr Mohammed Moughab, the Boycott Commissioner General, stated in Cairo.

Turkey devalues lira

Turkey yesterday devalued the lira against the United States dollar by about 1.7 per cent, according to the Official Gazette. One dollar is now worth 14.75 lira against the previous rate of 14.50.

Co-op hypermarket

The first High Street hypermarket is to be opened next month in Widnes, Lancashire, by the Warrington Co-operative Society, providing 10,000 sq ft of selling space with parking for 1,000 cars.

Investment fall

Japanese direct foreign investment fell to \$2,400m (about £1,132m) in the fiscal year ended March 31 from \$3,500m in the previous fiscal year, according to finance ministry figures published in Tokyo.

Pickets defied

Ninety construction workers on a \$9m modernization project at the Cammell Laird shipyard, Birkenhead passed through picket lines and got down to work yesterday.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Institutions should take direct interest in industry

From Mr P. Readman

Sir, I would not disagree with the fundamental point in David Maidland's letter referring to articles on the institutional investment capital for industry. Top class management is scarce and there should be more of it in industry.

As when it is obvious to any university or business school graduate that the rewards for working in the City, management consultancy or indeed Whitehall, with its index-linked pension scheme, are so much greater than for working in a factory in Sheffield, it is not surprising that industry is starved of talent.

This situation can only be remedied by vastly improving the industrial climate. How you achieve this when the very people industry needs are working elsewhere is difficult to answer.

I believe that one way of tackling this chicken and egg problem is for those who possess "money power" to take a more active and direct interest in British industry.

Neither the country nor the private savings institutions can afford many more cases like Rolls-Royce, British Leyland, Burnish Oil, Norton Villiers, Triumph or Alfred Herbert, all of which might have had very different futures if five years ago somebody somewhere had done the sort of studies various Government departments, with the help of management consultants, are now undertaking.

I suggest that the "somebody" should be a team of up to 15 people possessing varying relevant skills and that the "somewhere" should be the City institutions, now the major owners of British industry. The team would undertake either all or a portion of the following tasks:

First, it would assist institutions to ensure that companies in which they had invested made the best possible use of their existing resources;

Second, it would pin-point the

"British Leylands" well in advance and would advise institutions what action they could take—*if any*;

Third, it would undertake special studies of companies and industrial sectors at the institutions' request;

Finally, it would act as the management of any new vehicle for providing risk capital to industry.

The team of 15 people could not hope to carry out two of these tasks, let alone all four, without being able to call on outside assistance such as independent management consultants. But that is exactly how government departments have been operating in the cases of Norton Villiers, Triumph and British Leyland, so why should not the institutions at least give it a try?

A pilot project initiated by a group or preferably all the institutions on a smaller scale than that advocated above should not cost more than £250,000 per annum.

If the institutions were to take such an initiative, they would almost certainly receive full support from the Bank of England, Whitehall and many sectors of industry, as they would be seen to be vindicating the previous Governor of the Bank of England's initiative, relieving Whitehall of some of the pressure it has faced over recent months and contributing to the vital exercise of assessing which parts of British industry have a viable long-term future.

I do not believe that David Maidland's suggestion of strengthening the role of non-executive directors is in any way inconsistent with my more radical proposal—but I doubt whether his idea is strong enough medicine for Britain's sick industry.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER READMAN,  
Fellowship Pierhead,  
Wapping High Street,  
London, E1.  
August 27.

### How to make losses without trying

From Mr A. T. R. Deacon

Sir, It was no surprise to me to read that the Gas Company lost millions of pounds in 1974. No business run as that one could possibly make a profit.

When the houses in my area were converted to sea gas every piece of gas equipment in my house was rendered faulty. The man who repaired the downstairs water heater said the sea gas conversion men had re-assembled it incorrectly.

I reported the other faults eight times by phone, twice by letter and twice in person. At Woolwich office, the Eltham district representative, Reigate Seagas conversion unit and Croydon regional office. After two weeks all calls by at least twenty mainline ones and twos the water heaters in the bathroom still do not work and the bedroom gas fire has still not been reconnected. The men look at what needs to be done in a helpless way and say: "Someone will call to repair it."

When a man came with new parts to replace faulty ones on a new gas cooker he had a door for a larger model, wrong colour frames for the top of the cooker and the wrong size burners.

I don't believe it possible that the employees of the Gas Company can be so incompetent that these are all genuine mistakes. I believe they cooperate in making unnecessary work so that the many thousands who must be surplus workers will not be made redundant.

Twenty men called in ten weeks and I can still not get a bath in my own house and the bedroom gas fire is still disconnected. The Gas Company will never run out of work while they waste time like that.

The Government should investigate such businesses that lose millions of the country's money and see that such incompetent practices are stopped and surplus staff dismissed. That is the only way they will be able to make a profit.

Sincerely,  
A. T. R. DEACON,  
19 Rutin Road,  
Blackheath,  
London, SE3.

### Salutary tale of Post Office public relations

From Mr C. R. Jern

Sir, I was delighted to read today's Times that all to use the most telephone directories, I am, how to get to the official Tourist Information Office, Oxfordshire, a often asked for places for places 100 miles away. On March 15 to the Telephone 1 Oxford, asking for "Directory" for no eight telephone are ing the Central London Pages). There was and no directory struggled on with 19 issues.

Six weeks later Oxford. We were a sorry of way the directory were not a told to wait patient night ago, some I after we had firm them, I rang Thon Pages in London t their 1975 London would be published copies are all 1972 said informed me been in print for Where could I get 100 and ask for Di plies."

I tried this. I flatly denied that such a service as Supplies. She offered phone House in Ox They then told me held stocks of any these will have to our central direct Swindon". Did sh the most recent Co and Yellow Page were? No, she di rang Swindon 252 for Extension 246, told.

I tried this. A answered. All kind ful information was the date of the 1 A in D, the latest and North Middle Bedford area, and he send me the could and did!

Then I asked a trial London. Xi (which I've fin even in the backw down) No, he did yet. To his knowle been published, tered, but Thon Pages tell me it ha ago. So be it, repl ful voice. "They i in London first copies are left or send them out h August 4, I wrote Yellow Pages, ex plight and asking send me copies o books—I even offe the postage. To di been neither ret Yellow Pages then However, one li learn from all this time writing to yo phone manager—I duce nothing! Yours sincerely, CHRISTOPHER R Director, Thames & Chiltern Tourist Board, Box 10, Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

## UK hotel groups vie for winter bookings

By Patricia Tisdall

Grand Metropolitan Hotels, the leading operator of inclusive weekend holidays in the United Kingdom, is not renewing an agreement with the Godfrey Davis car hire firm which gave its clients self-drive facilities as well as rail travel and hotel accommodation for a fixed price.

This package, part of the Stardust miniholidays, was described by Grand Met as "possibly several years ahead of its time."

But the company says that bookings for other, more conventional, inclusive packages are well up to expectations. Sales of rail-linked hotel holidays were badly hit by the threatened rail strike early this summer, but bookings in 1974 were 40 per cent up on the preceding year.

Vigorous competition is expected this winter between the major British hotel groups planning special discount schemes intended to fill hotel beds during off-season weeks. All the big groups including Trust Houses Forte and Crest, the Bass Charrington hotels and motels subsidiary, have followed Grand Metropolitan into the inclusive weekend field.

Interchange Hotels, the independent hotel booking con-

sortium calculates that its Get-away programme last year brought in £175,000 worth of extra business, for an investment, mainly in advertising costs, of £4,500. The scheme is to be repeated this year.

British Transport Hotels, like Grand Metropolitan under the Stardust and Showtime names, is specializing in packages which can include rail travel as well as accommodation. But sharply increased rail fares have raised the price for an adult, including second class, some 47 per cent above last year's levels.

Both companies are also offering inclusive terms based on customers using their own cars. Similar schemes are being sponsored by Allied Breweries' Ind Coupe hotels and De Vere hotels.

In addition to increased activity by hoteliers and a number of new entrants to the miniholiday field, travel agents are expected to play a larger part in obtaining bookings. According to Grand Metropolitan, about 40 per cent of their inclusive weekend bookings are now made through travel agents.

But hoteliers are keeping a tight rein on costs. Holiday weekend bookings tend to be made only a short time in advance, and the industry is uncertain how anti-inflation measures will affect leisure spending capacity this winter.

## INTERIM STATEMENT

### The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

#### GROUP CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET at 30th June 1975

31 Dec., 1974  
159,833,435  
12,814,524  
263,743,390  
3,146,469,581  
(2,967,932)  
712,897,214  
£4,292,790,212

268,751,364  
725,309,022  
34,470,337  
179,425,906  
341,266,684  
258,593,750  
186,677,308  
1,528,583,247

13,691,348  
43,124,032  
712,897,214  
£4,292,790,212

#### LIABILITIES

Issued capital and reserves  
Minority interests in subsidiary companies  
Currency notes in circulation  
Current deposit and other accounts  
Items in transit between offices  
Engagements on behalf of customers

#### ASSETS

Current Assets  
Cash in hand and at banks  
Money at call and short notice  
Treasury bills  
Time deposits with banks payable within twelve months  
Trade bills and certificates of deposit  
Hong Kong Government certificates of indebtedness  
Investments  
Advances to customers and other accounts  
Fixed Assets  
Investments in associated companies  
Bank premises  
Liabilities of customers for engagements

30 June, 1975  
172,305,567  
13,922,676  
284,851,522  
3,644,519,947  
7,416,472  
902,968,346  
£5,025,984,530

194,279,035  
829,707,529  
64,095,390  
365,794,577  
347,886,554  
279,348,837  
241,332,711  
1,733,319,902

19,134,215  
48,117,434  
902,968,346  
£5,025,984,530



## INTERIM STATEMENT

### LONRHC

#### SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND AND RESULTS FOR NINE MONTHS

The Directors have declared second interim ordinary dividend in respect of year ending 30 September 1975 of 1.625p per share (equivalent to 2.5p share, including the related tax credit).

The second interim dividend will be paid on 31 October 1975 to shareholders registered at the close of business on 19 September 1975.

The total interim distribution, as adjusted for the bonus issue in March 1975, 2.479p (equivalent to 3.774p including the related tax credit) which compares with a corresponding distribution of 2.245p (equivalent of 3.305p including related tax credit) in 1974.

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of Companies in respect of the nine months ended 30 June 1975, are as follows:—

	Nine months ended		Percentage increase
	30 June 1975	30 June 1974	
	£m	£m	%
<b>TURNOVER</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>238.6</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b>			
Group	29.4	21.1	
Associates	5.8	5.9	
	<b>35.2</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Taxation</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	
	<b>16.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	
<b>Minority interests</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
<b>ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT before extraordinary items</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>33</b>

Notes: The 1975 figures are based on rates of exchange ruling on 30 September 1974.

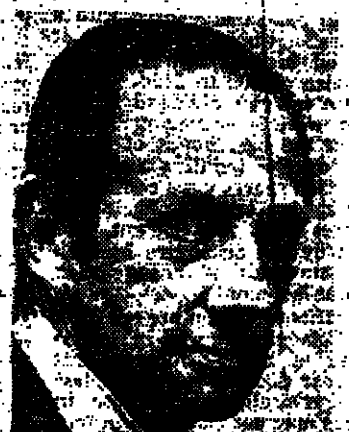
Lonrho Limited, London EC2V 6BL

28 August 1975



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## APCM restores its margins



Mr. Cyril Stein, chairman of APCM, trading continues satisfactorily.

London. Cement sales show a steady increase of just under 10 per cent to £97.6m, covering the volume of deliveries fell by almost 10 per cent. This, decided move, is a sign of the comparative stability in the three-day period. The price index for cement production fell by 1.5 per cent, but the volume of sales was up 10 per cent. The price index for cement production fell by 1.5 per cent, but the volume of sales was up 10 per cent. The price index for cement production fell by 1.5 per cent, but the volume of sales was up 10 per cent.

## Londro Raising the forecasts

Initially firming a couple of pence after the announcement of encouraging third quarter figures, the London share market closed unchanged at 124.2. The question now is whether the expectation of an even stronger upsurge in the closing three months than the 35 per cent leap seen in this latest period will be sufficient to spur the shares—given that state of the stock can be found in plenty.

The June quarter figures did benefit from an across the board advance with Nigeria again a particularly buoyant trading territory. And if Western Platinum was dull, then the shortfall was more than made up by the associated Ashanti Gold Fields. But there was also some impetus from sugar sales taking place for the first time in what is traditionally the dulllest of days in London's financial year.

Market expectations are currently for an increase in full year pre-tax profits from £46.5m to something around £48.5m. As forecasts have been raised, so the share price has risen during the last three months—they were around 150p at the interim stage. For the short to medium term it is difficult to see them making a decisive upward movement.

**Interim: 1975 (1974)**  
Capitalization £126m  
Sales £350m (£27.0m)  
Pre-tax Profits £35.2m (£27.0m)  
2nd Interim Dividend 25p (23p)

## Ladbroke

## Doubling the yield

Ladbroke's decision to make a rights issue—a one-for-one at par which, with the forecast increase in the final dividend, will double the yield of the shares—came as no great surprise. However, it does open up new prospects for the shares which, while traditionally selling at a discount to the rest of the market because of the group's involvement in high risk areas like hotels, have recently been held back more by the very low, although very well covered, yield. At the ex-rights price of 35p—the issue shares are being placed at 170p—the prospective yield on Ladbroke's shares is 7 per cent—which is somewhat ahead of the all share average.

It is plain enough that Ladbroke, with its normal healthy cash flow boosted by steadily rising profits, is in no need of

the £23m which the issue will raise. Granted, net debt increased in the seven months since the year-end, but only by a marginal amount, and interest charges, at £662,000 as against £834,000, are on the way down. The bookmaking business is, as always, a big cash generator, and the property developments are substantially pre-funded.

The property developments also substantially pre-fund the most interesting prospect for short-term increases in profitability, but longer term it looks as though Ladbroke is looking at further diversification—with which in mind a share price supported by a more realistic dividend will come in handy. That of course, depends in part upon the agreement of the warrant holders to the scheme modifying their rights which is to be proposed to them; but then warrant holders stand to lose more than they gain in refusing to agree.

Meanwhile the group, with trading "very satisfactory" looks to be set for something in the region of £13m—as against £10.1m—pre-tax for the year, in the context of which the £140,000 which service of the additional shares to be issued will cost is obviously negligible. For Ladbroke and its shareholders, the rights proposals are all gains: the group can afford them. But this latest and most blatant example of the dividend restraint dogging initiated by Crods must, on a wider view, provoke questions on just when and how the Government will intervene to bring it to an end.

**Interim: 1975 (1974)**  
Capitalization £38.7m  
Sales £124m (£122m)  
Pre-tax Profits £5.06m (£3.45m)  
Dividend gross 2.83p (2.49p)

## Mather &amp; Platt Interest costs soar

It is perhaps just as well that all the divisions at Mather & Platt improved their performance in the first half, thus cushioning the effect of losing export orders because of the high rates of home inflation. But, of course, in the longer term the loss of the orders will be felt, while raising serious implications if Britain's inflation rate is not brought more into line with major competitors.

Nevertheless, the company has managed to hold the value of exports at around the 17 per cent level and these together with the earnings of overseas subsidiaries provide a reason for the hedge against the problems besetting the home market. Overall, however, trading margins did increase marginally to 6.1 per cent.

But the big cloud hanging over the company is its borrowings. Last year overdrafts and short term loans more than doubled. In the first half this year interest payments rose 83 per cent to £1.28m, to cut the trading profit of £2.72 nearly in half at the pre-tax level. The company itself says it is well within the borrowing limits and that there should only be a marginal increase in borrowings in the second half. But that cold comfort when the servicing of the debts is taking such a high toll.

A legal dispute has also had its effect with £330,693 being taken out under the line to cover the costs and settlement of the court action.

It seems likely that the improvement seen in first half trading will carry through to the rest of the year and that would justify a maximum increase in the dividend. On this basis the prospective yield is 23.3 per cent on yesterday's price of 34p, which has its attractions, although it is hard to see much action in the shares.

**Interim: 1975 (1974)**  
Capitalization £8.58m  
Sales £4.8m (£3.1m)  
Pre-tax Profits £1.44m (£1.25m)  
Dividend gross 1.27p (1.12p)

"New York's position is not unlike Britain's. The only difference is that Britain still has a half-decent bunch of politicians and a functioning civil service. New York has been managed by people who couldn't even run a caddy store, let alone a world financial centre and a vast metropolis."

The comment is that of a prominent bond analyst and his sentiments are the "revelation" of New York's financial elite.

Whatever its ultimate appropriateness, the comparison is not a flattering one. New York has limped from crisis to crisis through the long summer and it has been lucky to avoid defaulting on its loans. Between now and the end of the fiscal year, it needs \$5,000m to meet its various obligations. But it has little chance of finding the money.

New York's plight is related to the problems faced by most American cities. Since the war the city has steadily lost middle-class residents and businesses to the suburbs and equally steadily gained an influx of poor and unskilled immigrants.

The recession has further eroded its tax base and increased the demands made on it. In the past two years alone, the city has lost 7 per cent of its manufacturing jobs. There are now more than a million unemployed New Yorkers.

At the same time, the Democratic spending of big government spending has been cut. New York still offers a range of public services, but it is being squeezed by an American city.

It has a free university system with open admissions and one of the highest welfare rates in the country. It has one civil servant for every 24 citizens while Los Angeles has one for every 55 and Chicago one for every 73. Its pension system is the most lavish in the United States.

It has been argued with some justice that this level of public spending is necessary to take the hard edge off life in what is surely still one of the toughest American cities. What is not in doubt, however, is that New York's generosity towards its citizens has long been dependent on highly dubious borrowing practices.

New York State law requires cities to balance their budgets. New York City, however, has traditionally held a broad definition of the balanced budget. Under its past three mayors the city has consistently borrowed against future revenues to pay its bills.

Worse still, it has, as a matter of routine, overestimated its future revenues and underestimated its future costs. For example, the city has borrowed against the full value of real estate taxes, even though tax delinquency rates are the highest since the depression.

As a result, the city now has \$8,000m in outstanding bonds and another \$6,000m in short-term notes. The cost of servicing its outstanding debts amounts to nearly 17 per cent of its budget and the city is now in a state of financial emergency.

In retrospect, this summer's debacle seems inevitable. Last December, the banks informed New York's politicians that they were unable to market the city's bonds. By spring-time it had become apparent that the city faced the prospect of default.

When the federal government declined to bail the city out, the Municipal Assistance Corporation was set up to transform the city's short-term note issues into \$3,000m worth of new bonds. It was christened "Big Mac", the name of a de luxe hamburger sold by Macdonald's coffee shops, and its issues were secured against revenues appropriated from New York's budget and backed by the "moral authority" of New York State.

Mac's effective life, however, has proved short. Its directors rapidly discovered that the investment community west of the Hudson was determined to have nothing to do with anything bearing New York's name, and the chances were virtually ruined by the city's example which just encouraged that trend.

Although New York bank shares have already fallen, confidence, Hugh Carey, the state's governor, announced that a board would be created with authority over the city's revenues. This is, in effect, a virtual abrogation of New York's cherished home rule powers.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 22. Dealings End, Sept 5. § Contango Day, Sept 8. Settlement Day, Sept 16.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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[illegible]

\* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Current price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Merger company. i Pre-merger figures. j Forecast earnings per share. k Capital distribution. l Ex rights. m Ex scrip or shares. n Tax free. o Price adjusted for late dealings. p Significant data.

## THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 28.06.73 (and  
date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2,  
1939) —

Index No.	Div. Yield	Earn- ing	Ind- ex No.
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	Latest	%	1936	Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	134.97	7.54	14.15	132.2
Largest Coys.	135.25	6.95	13.42	129.9
Smaller Coys.	134.67	8.37	16.47	127.2
Capital Goods	131.99	8.02	17.32	125.8
Consumer Goods	134.70	7.11	15.72	127.5
Stocks alone	134.25	7.93	15.73	127.1

Largest financial shares	173.83	8.74	—	171.1
Largest financial and industrial shares	142.84	6.67	—	140.1

Commodity shares	233.37	4.41	12.18	235.96
Gold Mining shares	599.71	3.26	8.25	591.20
Industrial & utility stocks	73.63	1.88	—	72.35

Industrial				
Preference Stocks	51 10	11.31*	—	31.1
3½% War Loan	25½	12.97*	—	25½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Index is given below.

	High	Low
All-time	194.47	112.04.73
1973	133.18	105.04.73
1974	120.15	102.04.73
1974	127.33	112.01.73

\* Flat interest yield.









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